

JUL 12 1944

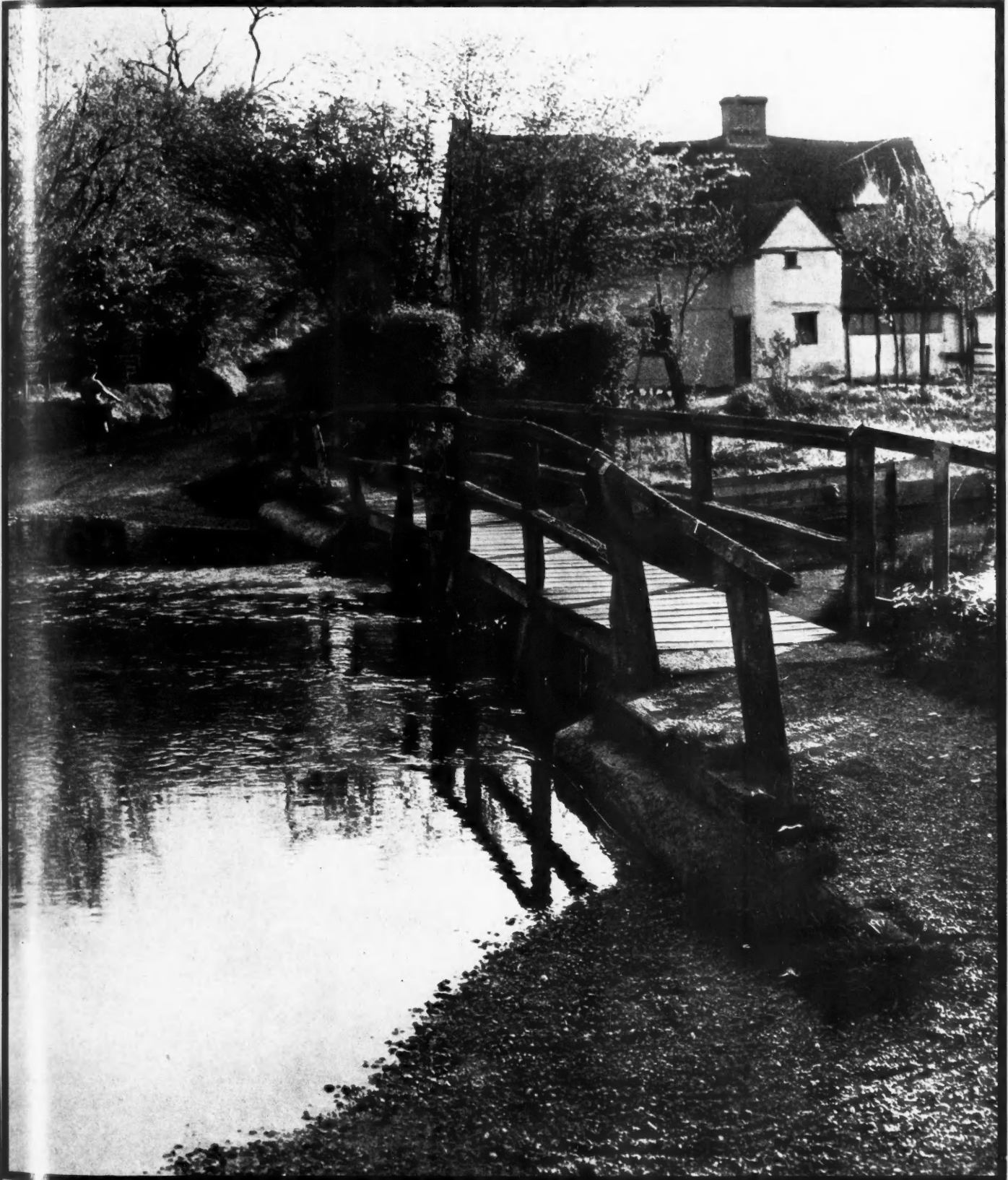
TWO WESTMORLAND DALES COUNTRY LIFE

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MAY 19, 1944

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THE FOOTBRIDGE : WATER END, NEAR WHEATHAMPSTEAD, HERTFORDSHIRE

E. W. Tattersall

AUCTIONS

ANTIQUE OR MODERN (advantageous to Executors, Trustees, and Private Owners).—Very GOOD PRICES ASSURED for Antique and Modern Household Furniture, Silver, Jewellery, Pictures, Books, Porcelain, etc., at the weekly Auction Sales of PHILIPS, SON & NEALE, 7, Blenheim Street, New Bond Street (Established 1790). (Sales of above property can also be promptly arranged by private treaty.) Tel.: MAYfair 2424. Ref. W.T.L. Auction announcements, *Daily Telegraph* every Monday, *The Times* every Tuesday.

PUTTON & SIMPSON, LTD., will hold the following SALE by AUCTION at their Galleries,

72, NEW BOND STREET, W.1. May 6/22.
THE FINAL PORTION OF THE COLLECTION OF OLD ENGLISH DELFT AND OTHER POTTERY, etc., formed by the late LOUIS GAUTIER, Esq. (to be sold by order of the Executors), comprising Plates, Jugs, Teapots, Punch and other Bowls, Mugs, Chargers, Dishes, etc. Sale takes place May 23rd and following day at 11 a.m. each day. Catalogues of above Sale p.f. 3d. each (prepaid).

PUTTON & SIMPSON, LTD. (Established in 1794) hold frequent Sales by Auction of Old Silver, Sheffield Plate, Jewellery, Old English Furniture, Porcelain and Pottery, Glass, Objects of Art, Engravings, Etchings, Colour Prints, Pictures, Drawings, Postage Stamps, Books, MSS., Old Violins, etc., at their Galleries, 72, New Bond Street, London, W.1. Tel.: MAYfair 6622.

PERSONAL

A HEAL MATTRESS is a treasured possession. It cannot be replaced, but if HEAL'S remake it its comfort can be renewed at a very reasonable cost.

ANTIQUE AND MODERN SILVER, GOLD, DIAMONDS, JEWELLERY, COINS AND MEDALS, etc., BOUGHT FOR CASH. Highest prices given. Call or send registered post.—**SPINK & SON, LTD.**, The All British Firm (Est. 1772), 5-7, King Street, St. James's, London, S.W.1. (Telephone: Whitehall 5275.)

ANTIQUE AND MODERN FURNITURE—a choice collection of Georgian Chairs, Easy Chairs, Dining Tables, Bureaux, Tallboys, Chests, Persian Rugs, Mirrors, Ornamental China, Chinese Porcelain and Ivories, Cut Glass, Bronzes, etc. Inspection invited.—**WILLIAM WILLET, LTD.**, Sloane Square, S.W.1. Tel. Sloane 8141.

BAGS—HUSBAND SERVICES COMPANY will overhaul and renovate your handbags. Finest craftsmanship. Send it for an estimate to 59, New Bond Street, W.1 (next door Fenwick's).

BOUSES! Men's worn shirts will make into MOST ATTRACTIVE Blouses, or own material can be made up by experts. 30/- NO COUPONS.—Write for details, C. B., Dept. 7, 45a, Mortimer Street, London, W.1.

BROOKLANDS OF BOND STREET would like particulars of good cars available for purchase.—103, New Bond Street, W.1. MAYfair 3361

CARS WANTED. SPIKINS, Heath Road, Twickenham, require to purchase at once one American car over 16 h.p. and one 8-12 h.p. Saloon. Cars must be 1939 or 1938 models and mileage under 20,000. Tel.: POPesgrove 1035.

CHARLES ANGELL, 34, Milson Street, Bath, dealer in antique furniture, china, pictures, jewellery, etc., is willing to buy collections or single specimens at good prices. Also has a large stock for disposal. Enquiries solicited.

CLOTHING WANTED, also for SALE or HIRE, Suits, Riding Kit, Boots, Furs, Binoculars, Cameras, Trunks, Sporting Guns, Fishing Tackle, Furniture, Linen, CASH for parcels. All British Firms. Established 25 years. GORDON GIBSON AND CO., 131 and 141, Edgware Road, Marble Arch. Padd. 3779 and 9808.

COIFFURE. An enchanting "CORONET OF CURLS," with its tonic effect upon your personality, will do much to remove an inferiority complex! Instantly adjusted with less trouble than putting on your hat! Invaluable when you are unable to visit your hairdresser. (A pattern of your hair will enable me to quote you the cost.)
MONSIEUR BOURGEOIS, HAIRDRESSER, PREMIER (FREE) FRENCH POSTICHEUR, MAISON GEORGES,
38/40, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1 (only address)
Telephones: Victoria 5943 (appointments), Victoria 5944 (offices and general).

DEATH-WOOD BEETLE. Furniture Beetle and all wood-borers can be completely eradicated by the polychlorophthalene WYKAMOL.—Full details from RICHARDSON & STARLING, LTD., Winchester.

DIAMONDS, JEWELS, GOLD, EMERALDS, SAPPHIRES, ANTIQUE AND MODERN SILVER, PLATE, ETC., urgently required for Export. Highest cash prices. The largest buyers in the Country are BENTLEY & CO., 65, New Bond Street (facing Brook Street), W.1. Tel.: MAYfair 0651.

FINE ANTIQUE WALNUT and other FURNITURE, CHINA AND GLASS at THE GENERAL TRADING CO. (MAYfair) LTD., 1, 2 and 5, Grantham Place, Park Lane, W.1. Grovenor 3273.

FOUNTAIN PENS repaired, all makes; speedy service. Old pens and parts purchased.—F. W. CLEVELAND, 14, Red Lion Square, W.C.1.

FRENCH DRESSMAKER, perfect cut and finishing; remodelling.—MRS. LEECH, 18, Granville Place, Portman Square, W.1. May 5562.

GARDENS SCHEME. Do not miss visiting the many gardens that have kindly promised to open under the Queen's Institute of District Nursing Scheme during the coming Spring and Summer for the benefit of district nursing.—List can be obtained from the GARDENS SECRETARY, 57, Lower Belgrave Street, London, S.W.1.

GOLD, Silver, Diamonds, Jewellery, convert into cash NOW while prices are high. Registered parcels receive same attention as personal transactions.—HARRIS LTD., London, S.W.1. Sloane 1224.

GOVERNNESS AND RALLI CARTS, 40-90 Gns. Shown condition. Also harness. On rail.—HEYMAN, 2, Cadogan Place, Sloane Street, S.W.1. SLO. 8161.

HAND and Nail Institute sends a Special Home treatment parcel for war-weary hands and nails (including famous Healthline), 10/- Appointment with CORALIE GODFREY at 35, Old Bond Street, 10/6. 3387.

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1/6 per line. Personal 2/- (Mins. 3 lines.)

PERSONAL

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JEWELLERY, GOLD AND SILVERWARE are now commanding unprecedentedly high prices. ASPREY'S strongly advise owners who have any kind to dispose of to take advantage of the present demand. Now is definitely the best time to SELL, and you are quite safe in sending parcels by registered post to ASPREY'S, 166, New Bond Street, London, W.1.

KATY & HELENA ZUGHAFT, Dressmakers, make up customers' new materials. We specialise in expert remodelling for the "Coupon thrifty" and have a highly successful POSTAL SERVICE for out-of-town ladies. — 75, Great Portland Street, W.1. Langham 1646.

KNICKERBOCKER BREECHES are the ideal garment for the country gentleman, and can be made from self-measurement if necessary.—**THOMAS & SONS, 5, Carlos Place, W.1.**

MILLINER, late of Bond Street, re-modelling and renovating (excellent postal service), with individual styling. Telephone: Hatch End 1349.—35, The Avenue.

MINIATURES. Treasured Memories. Exquisitely painted from any photograph, from 3 guineas. Old miniatures perfectly restored.—**VALERIE SERRIS, 24, Durham Road, Wimbledon, S.W.20.** Wim. 5459. Est. 1760.

MINK COAT. Opportunity to purchase up-to-date model reasonably. Beautiful furs, fashioned by artist.—Box 415.

MODERN SALOON CAR required. Nominal mileage, preferably under 20,000.—Write C. HOWLETT'S FARM, Edenbridge, Kent.

NO COUPONS! New Frocks for old. Expert remodelling. Ladies' own materials made up.—**BETTY DAWSON, 127, Oxford Street, W.1.** Gerrard 5178.

ORIGINAL SPEECHES FOR ALL OCCASIONS prepared. Also Public Speaking privately taught. WELbeck 4947.—**KIRKHAM HAMILTON, Speakers' Academy, 67, Hallam Street, W.1.**

PAPIER MACHE FURNITURE. HEAL & SON are desirous of buying chairs, coffee tables, and small pieces such as writing desks, caskets, etc. to add to their collection.—HEAL & SON, 196 Tottenham Court Road, W.1.

QUALITY without extravagance. Smokers who appreciate a good cigarette can still enjoy Rothman's Pall Mall de Luxe, an outstanding example of the blender's art. Supplied direct from the makers at 12/10 per 100, 12/3/2 per 500, 58/6/1 per 1,000; all post free. Send your order and remittance to **ROTHMAN'S LTD.**, Folio C.L. 5, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.

R.A.F. pilot and wife (ex. W.A.A.F.) trying furnish home require antique mahogany dining room furniture. Walnut bed, tallboy, chest drawers, sofa table, linen, etc. Reasonable prices please for two service people.—Box 947.

RAPIDISM. FIVE THINGS that RAPIDISM will do for you: (1) it will create willpower, (2) perfect your memory, (3) increase your self-confidence, (4) train you to think and talk "on your feet," (5) enable you to realise your ambitions.—Write now for free booklet to THE RAPIDISM INSTITUTE, 427, TUITION HOUSE, London, S.W.19.

ROLLS-ROYCE AND BENTLEY. You cannot afford—whether buying or selling—to overlook the advantages of consulting the largest officially appointed retailers—**JACK BARGAY, LTD.**, 12/13, St. George Street, Hanover Square, W.1. MAYfair 7444.

"SAFE SUGGESTIONS BY CHUBB." In case of Air attack. A safe should not be placed in a basement unless the Door is of watertight construction.

"STORE SMALL RESERVE OF FLOUR."—This suggestion was made by the Food Commissioner. DR. MAC'S HEALTH FLOUR is ideal for daily use and storage. It will keep for months (if necessary) and makes delicious golden-brown loaves merely by adding cold water; also scones, cakes, etc. It is genuine wholemeal enriched with malted wheat. Send 5/6 now for a 12-lb. bag of Dr. Mac's Health Flour, instructions, recipes, etc.; carriage paid.—Dept. F. DR. MAC'S FLOUR CO., Kendal, Westmorland.

SUNLIGHT and Foam Baths, Massage, Colonial Lavage are invaluable in cases of rheumatism, catarrh, and general debility.—**MRS. GORDON, 38 Cumberland Court, Marble Arch, W.1 (AMB. 2575).**

THE LIFE OF YOUR MATTRESS can be prolonged if HEAL'S remake it for you. They do this at very reasonable prices from 15s. Send your mattress to them for an exact estimate.—**HEAL & SON, LTD.**, 196, Tottenham Court Road, W.1.

"TRUBENISED" BRAND Blouses and Collars made from your own materials.—Please write for details to **RESARTUS LTD.**, 183-9, Queensway, London, W.2.

WARING & GILLOW buy good quality Second-hand Merchandise, Furniture, Carpets, Pianos, Furs, China and Glass, Silverware.—Oxford Street, W.1.

WEST OF ENGLAND.—Public, please remember that BRUFORD'S OF EXETER, Goldsmiths and Silversmiths, will value or purchase for cash Jewels and Silver. Ancient or Modern. Call by appointment.—Phone: EXETER 54901.

SITUATIONS WANTED

GENTLEMAN with intense love of a garden, designing everything and growing and planting himself, wishes post where full scope could be given to his practical and artistic abilities. Married, no children. Public school and ex-officer.—Box 941.

TWO LADIES, willing take charge of poultry, goats, etc. Help gardeners, occasional cookings. Remuneration must include unfurnished cottage.—Box 946.

HOTELS AND GUESTS

BEDFORD. SWAN HOTEL. First-class comfort in beautiful surroundings, at a moderate price. Tel.: Bedford 2074 (Management). Tel.: Bedford 34911 (Visitors).

CHELTHAM. 9 miles. Country holidays; home produce; delightful surroundings; 4 ens. inclusive.—**MRS. EVANS, The Lodge, Shuthonger, Tewkesbury.** Tel.: Tewkesbury 291.

CROWBOROUGH. THE BEACON HOTEL. Telephone 496. In the Sussex Highlands around Ashdown Forest. 800 feet above sea level.

100 Bedrooms. 8 Acres Pleasure Grounds. Excellent 18-hole Golf Course near. First-class War-time Cuisine and Comfort. American Bar.

Under same management **CADOGAN HOTEL, LONDON, S.W.1.**

CROWBOROUGH. CREST HOTEL. SUSSEX.

"A wee bit of Scotland in Sussex." Under the personal direction of Mrs. Eglinton Adams. A fully equipped, first-class Hotel with nearby golf and riding. Cocktail lounge. All weather tennis court. Lift.

EXETER. ROUGEMONT HOTEL—the centre of Devon. All modern amenities, comforts, Rooms with bath and toilet, en suite. En pension terms from 6/6. weekly inclusive (plus 10%).

LANGOLLEN, HAND HOTEL. One of the best in North Wales. Magnificent scenery. Own Salmon Fishing in River Dee. H. and C. running water in all bedrooms. Inclusive terms from 20/- daily. Tel.: 3307. Telegrams: "Handotel."

LONDON. GRAND HOTEL, SOUTHAMPTON ROW W.C.1.

BEDROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATHROOMS Fully Licensed. Phone: HOLborn 2006.

LONDON. MASCOT HOTEL, 8-10, York Street, Baker Street, W.1. REDECORATED AND REFURBISHED. 50 bright rooms with modern furniture. So quiet yet so central. Welbeck 9271.

HOTEL VANDERBILT 76-88, Cromwell Rd., Gloucester Rd., S.W.7. Near Harrods and Park. Western 4322.

ORCHARD HOTEL Portman Street, Marble Arch, W.1. One min. Selfridges. MAYfair 3741.

This is just the groups of Hotels to appeal to the readers of *Country Life*. Gas fires, hot water and telephones in all the comfortable bedrooms. Lifts, night porters and understanding management. Terms 5 and 6 gns. en pension. Produce from own Wilts farm. Catering as attractive as possible.

(NOT WITHIN BANNED AREA) **MIDHURST.** SUSSEX.

THE HISTORIC 15th-CENTURY THE SPREAD EAGLE that Gateway to the South Downs, bids you welcome. Golf, riding close to hand. From 6 gns. to 10 gns. Telephone No. Midhurst 10.

PETERBOROUGH. NORTHANTS THE ANGEL HOTEL First-class family hotel, excellent position near Cathedral. Bedrooms fitted h. & c. and lavatory basin. EVERY CONVENIENCE. COMFORT. CONSIDERATION. Tel.: 21411.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON THE WILLIAM AND MARY HOTEL is still anxious to accommodate all patrons.

It is, unfortunately, necessary that early notice be given in regard to accommodation.

WALTON-ON-THAMES. WAYSIDE HOTEL Station Avenue. Near station and buses. H. & C. For accommodation phone 129.

WESTMINSTER. ST. JAMES'S PARK, S.W.1.

AN IDEAL SITUATION, quiet and secluded yet close to Whitehall and only one minute from the Park and Underground Station. Well furnished comfortable Hotel Bedrooms, fitted h. & c. basins, telephone and central heating, with and without private bathrooms. From 14/6 per night with breakfast.

Attractive features include a particularly charming public lounge. Restaurant and private rooms for parties (fully licensed). Telephone: Reception, Whitehall 3176. Telegrams: Emmitins, London.

WESTWARD HO—NORTHAM "CLEVELANDS" (NORTH DEVON) Luxurious Country Club Hotel. Tel.: Northam 300.

WINCHESTER ROYAL HOTEL. In old-world St. Peter Street. Leading family hotel. Running water. Central heating. Facing own gardens. Very quiet. Inclusive rates from 6 gns. Garage. Write for "C.L. Illustrated Tariff." Tel. 31.

WANTED

ADDERS, CALCULATORS, TYPEWRITERS and SAFES, etc., wanted for CASH. Highest prices.—**TAYLORS, 74, Chancery Lane, London.** Holborn 3783.

ADVERTISER wishes to purchase a carefully used or low mileage car; h.p. immaterial if otherwise suitable.—**MARSHALL, "Longforgan,"** Ferndown, Dorset.

BRACKET CLOCK, old English pre-1800 period, any condition, also Georgian silver Tea Pot or set of three pieces.—**RADLEY, Wood Green, Fordingbridge.**

B.S.A. '22 MATCH RIFLE wanted: must be in good condition.—**GENTLE, 64, New Bond Street, W.1.** MAYfair 2157.

COPY of "COUNTRY LIFE," Jan. 8, 1943.—**MASON, Mill House, Lower Peover, Cheshire.**

R.A.F. NAVIGATOR requires for personal use old type Sports Car such as Alvis, Bentley, Bugatti, Invicta, Lea Francis, Frazer Nash, M.G. or similar.—Particulars: Box 929.

SECOND-HAND FURNITURE. All kinds of second-hand furniture in good condition purchased for cash by **PONTINGS** of Kensington High Street, London, W.8. Telephone Western 7272 ex 316, or write. Or Buyer will call to inspect if appointment made.

EDUCATIONAL

GIRLS' BOARDING SCHOOL in modernised eighteenth century mansion. Safe area. Modern education for all exams. Liberal diet, individual attention, moderate fees.—Prospectus from Sec., Suby Hall School, Welford, Rugby.

HAVE YOU "A LITERARY BENT?" Develop it profitably through personal tuition at the LONDON SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM—the only school under the patronage of leading newspaper proprietors. Training in Journalism, Short Stories, Article Writing, Poetry, Radio Plays, Eng. Literature. Each course now offered at REDUCED FEES. Personal coaching by correspondence.—Write for free advice and book to Applications Dept., L.S.J., 57, Gordon Square, London, W.C.1. Mus. 4574.

LANGFORD GROVE SCHOOL is now at LEYWOOD, TITLEY, HEREFORDSHIRE, in extremely healthy and beautiful inland surroundings. FROEBEL Department for boys and girls from 5 upwards. Advanced courses for the older students in languages, music, the art, dress-making, secretarial work, and in technical draughtsmanship in preparation for ENTREEING, ARCHITECTURE, and the SERVICES. Swimming, riding, games. A few bursars available for children of parents on Active Service. Tel.: KINGSTON 8.

OFFICIAL YEAR BOOKS PUBLIC AND PREPARATORY Schools Year Book (Boys) By post, 13/1

GIRLS' (PUBLIC) SCHOOL YEAR BOOK By post 9s. 1/1
Schools and Careers for Boys and Girls
DEANE & SONS, LTD., 31, Museum St., W.C.1.

PETERSTOW COURT Residential Riding Academy for Ladies, Ross-on-Wye, successfully prepare candidates for the I. of H. examination. Girls from 15 years of age accepted.—Principals: R. E. FRITCHARD, ex-M.F.H. Fellow and Instructor of the Institute of the Horse, and MRS. FRITCHARD.

SHORT STORY WRITING. Send 2/6, for "Stories that Sell To-day" (a special bulletin) and prospectus of world-famous course.—**REGENT INSTITUTE (196A), Palace Gate, W.8**

THE EASTBOURNE SCHOOL OF DOMESTIC ECONOMY, EASTBOURNE. All Branches of Domestic Science taught. Day and resident pupils. Certificates granted. PRINCIPAL: MISS RANDALL, 1st Class Diplomee, EDINBURGH TRAINING SCHOOL.

THE TRIANGLE Secretarial College, South Molton Street, W.1. May 3306-48. Residential Branch: St. Huberts, Gerrard's Cross, Fulmer 256.

THE QUEEN'S SECRETARIAL COLLEGE bridges the gap between school and call-up with an always-useful training which is satisfying, inspiring and thorough. Special attention given to languages and Journalism. 67, Queen's Gate, S.W.7. Western 6939 and Clarence Lodge, Englefield Green, Surrey. Egham 241.

LIVESTOCK

BEEES in W.B.C. HIVES for sale. Several strong colonies. "Completed with super, excluder, feeder, etc. £10 each—Box 937."

GOLDEN COCKER SPANIELS for sale. **Champion "Of Ware."** Dogs 16 gns. Bitches 14 gns. Seen by appointment.—**BAYLEY, "Beeverly House," Station Road, Hayes, Middx.**

PEDIGREE YELLOW LABRADOR RETRIEVER PUPPIES. Three dogs, 12 weeks old. 12 gns. each.—Apply, W. BEECROFT, Wyfield Manor, Pewsey, Wilts.

PULLETS, PULLETS, PULLETS. R. x S. three-months-old sexed-linke pullets. Buy with confidence from the farm that gives satisfaction.—**FERNLANDS P.F., Hanworth Lane, Chertsey.** Tel. 3222.

SMOOTH DACHSHUNDS. Wotan, Urcin and Spitfire. Superb dark red dog and bitch. Black and tan dog. Three months old. All these are quite lovely, with gay, fearless temperaments. Perfect condition. 18 gns. each. Can be seen London by appointment.—**MRS. HOWARD, White Cottage, Radwinter 52, Essex.**

TABLE POULTRY. Fatten your own. Best white-fleshed five-weeks-old cockerels. Easy to rear, needing no heat or hen. 6/- each, carriage paid. Minimum six, cash with order. Live delivery guaranteed.—**STUART, Ivy Farm, Framlingham, Suffolk.**

TURNOUT FOR SALE. Strong cob pony, Bay. Black points mane and tail. About 14 hands. Genuine worker, ride or drive. Never sick or sorry, rising 9; Blue Ralli Cart in new condition, rubber tyres. Harness. The lot £95 for immediate sale.—Box 945.

FOR SALE

ARM CHAIR. Lady removing has for disposal a William and Mary Arm Chair covered original needlework, perfect preservation. Also round-tufted Georgian make-up table. Seen London.—Box 940.

BADMINTON MAGAZINE, 62 copies from 1904 to 1912. 1906 complete. What offers?—Box 938.

"COUNTRY LIFE," 126 numbers, 1941-44. Complete 1943. 86 6s., first best offer.—10 Kensworth Road, Coventry.

FRENCH PERFUME. An unopened bottle by Guerlain.—Write Box 939.

INSTANT HEAT FUEL BLOCKS. A bad advertisement banished. Hot water, drinks, food on the spot. Write for details, I.H.F.B. Dept. 40, Stoke Road, Guildford.

MINIATURES PAINTED ON IVORY from any photograph by an exhibitor Royal Academy. Moderate fee. Specimens sent.—**ARTIS, Northway Court, Ashchurch, Glos.**

TRACTOR-TRAILER, 3 ton, hay-rake, 3 load-lifting jacks, 5 x 2 1/2" integral chassis and Tow Bar, 2 1/2" in. sq. axle, 12 ft. x 6 ft. 3 in. platform, all new material except rubber tyres, £125 complete ex Works; photo on request.—**MALTBY LTD., New Dover Road, Canterbury 3288.**

WEBLEY & SCOTT 177 air pistol with spare spring and pellets, 70/-; 250 .22 Rem. Binoculars x8 £10, x12 £15, x25 £25.—Box 942.

OTHER PROPERTY AND AUCTIONS
ADVERTISING PAGE 942

COUNTRY LIFE

VOL. XCV. No. 2470

MAY 19, 1944

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY FORTHCOMING SALES BY AUCTION

Preliminary Announcement.

WALES, CARDIGANSHIRE

Between the Cambrian Mountains and Cardigan Bay. 15 miles from Aberystwyth.

THE HAFOD ESTATE, DEVIL'S BRIDGE, AND 3,500 ACRES

Comprising HAFOD HOUSE, an imposing Mansion amid the magnificent mountain scenery of the Ystwyth Valley and containing 5 living rooms, 30 bedrooms and ample offices. New electricity plant with 50 h.p. turbine unit. Two Lodges and several Cottages. Outbuildings and fine Gardens.

The famous Devil's Bridge Hotel (let on lease until 1969), with access to the famous Falls.
HOME FARM, NUMEROUS OTHER FARMS AND SMALL HOLDINGS, HOUSES, COTTAGES. SHEEP GRAZINGS.
Large areas of woodland well stocked with Mature Timber.

By AUCTION as a whole or in numerous Lots locally at an early date (unless previously sold).

Solicitors: Messrs. Jacob & Pugsley, Abergavenny. Auctioneers: Messrs. RENNIE, TAYLOR & TILL, Monmouth, Usk and Newport; and Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1, and 14, Dogpole, Shrewsbury.
Particulars and plan in preparation (1s. per copy).

By Direction of F. C. Giddins, Esq.

Preliminary Announcement.

WILTSHIRE—BETWEEN HUNGERFORD AND SWINDON In the upper valley of the Kennett

THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL, AGRICULTURAL AND SPORTING CROWOOD ESTATE, RAMSBURY, 1,136 ACRES

in a ring fence occupying one of the beautiful Wiltshire Vales just north of the ancient village of Ramsbury about 4½ miles north-west of Hungerford.

MODERATE-SIZED AND HISTORIC QUEEN ANNE HOUSE about 500 ft. up and containing oak-panelled lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, 16 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Gardens and Grounds of about 25 acres. Garage and Stabling. Modern drainage. Good private water supply (public supply on property). Company's electric light. (House and 22 acres let off.)

SMALL HOME FARM AND 4 OTHER FARMS (Vacant possession of about 700 acres). WHITTONDITCH FARM HOUSE (Georgian) and 6 ACRES (let off). Several Cottages and Accommodation Fields. About 200 Acres well-stocked Woodlands.

First-class Pheasant and Partridge Shooting. About 1½ miles Trout Fishing in Kennett Tributary.

By AUCTION as a whole or in Lots locally during the Summer (unless previously sold).

Solicitors: Messrs. Phelps & Lawrence, Ramsbury, Marlborough, Wilts.
Auctioneers: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1.
Particulars and Plan in preparation (1s. per copy).

By Order of the Executors of Miss M. E. Bright, deceased

Preliminary Announcement.

KENT—IN THE TENTERDEN AND MARDEN DISTRICT The rich fruit and hop districts between Maidstone and Romney Marsh.

TEN COMPACT FREEHOLD MIXED FARMS and HOLDINGS about 648 ACRES

Poultry Farm (late Dumpties), Marden	...	34 Acres	Blackbrook Farm, Wittersham	...	131 Acres
Little Pattenden, Marden	...	24 Acres	Ramsden Farm, Ebony and Tenterden	...	179 Acres
Burnt House Farm, Sandhurst	...	72 Acres	Cherry Garden Farm, Woodchurch	...	55 Acres
Brick House Farm, Sandhurst	...	80 Acres	Bourne Farm, High Halden	...	13 Acres
Angel Holding	...	16 Acres	London Beach, High Halden	...	15 Acres

All equipped with attractive or suitable farm-houses and adequate farm buildings, the larger holdings having cottages in addition.

ALSO DETACHED AND OTHER COTTAGES, ACCOMMODATION LAND, WOODLAND AND BUILDING LAND WITH MAIN WATER AND ELECTRICITY SERVICES close to Market Town of Tenterden.

The Farms are let on yearly tenancies to long standing tenants and the properties produce a

Total Rental of about £880 per annum

By AUCTION in numerous Lots locally at an early date.

Solicitors: Messrs. Latter & Willett, 26, Market Street, Bromley, Kent.

Auctioneers: Mr. HARRY JUDGE, High Street, Tenterden, Kent;

and Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. Particulars and Plans in preparation (1s. per copy).

Preliminary Announcement.

BERKSHIRE—BETWEEN ASCOT AND WINDSOR GREAT PARK 1 mile from Ascot Station and practically adjoining the Racecourse.

THE IMPORTANT FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL ESTATE SILWOOD PARK, SUNNINGHILL, AND 250 ACRES

The Mansion stands in delightful Grounds and heavily timbered Park, close to the Great Park and the Golden Gate opening on to Ascot Racecourse. It is approached by drives with 5 Entrance Lodges and contains 5 reception rooms, billiard room, 24 bed and dressing rooms, 7 bathrooms and complete offices. Main water. Electric light. Central heating. Main drainage.

The Mansion (which is at present under requisition) is well planned, convenient and extremely well fitted.
Stabling and Garage Premises. Grounds with Lawns, Hard Tennis Court and Water Garden.

SILWOOD HOME FARM with delightful Farm-house and first-rate buildings (Vacant possession in September).

SILWOOD LAKE OF 6 ACRES

HIGHLY PRODUCTIVE WALLED GARDENS WITH SMALL HOUSE (Vacant Possession in September).

Various Cottages and Accommodation Fields at Cheapside, and Bouldish Farm with 35 Acres (mostly woodland), close to Ascot Station.

By AUCTION in several Lots at an early date (unless previously sold).

Solicitors: Messrs. Simmons & Simmons, 1, Threadneedle Street, E.C.2.

Auctioneers: Messrs. HEWETT & LEE, 144, High Street, Guildford;

and Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. Particulars and Plan in preparation (1s. per copy).

Further Announcements on Page 841



JACKSON STOPS & STAFF

8, HANOVER ST., LONDON, W.1.

MAYFAIR S316/7.

CASTLE ST., CIRENCESTER (Tel. 334). AND AT NORTHAMPTON, LEEDS AND YEOVIL

By direction of the Earl of Yarborough.

LINCOLNSHIRE

Near Grimsby and Immingham and between Brigg, Market Rasen and Grimsby.

OUTLYING PORTIONS OF THE FAMOUS BROCKLESBY ESTATE

Comprising SEVEN well-situated FARMS, including a MANOR FARM with a DELIGHTFUL XVIIIth CENTURY SMALL RESIDENCE full of valuable panelling and other charming features of the period. ACCOMMODATION LANDS, including an area between Immingham and Killingholme Haven with long frontage to the River Humber and railway facilities, suitable for manufacturing concerns. LARGE BRICKYARD. SEVENTEEN HOUSES AND COTTAGES. OFF-LICENCE. BLACKSMITH'S AND CARPENTER'S SHOP. 231 ACRES OF WOODLANDS (including areas of fine mature Oak, Ash, and mixed hardwoods; also areas of excellent growing soft and hard woods planted under the Brocklesby afforestation system). In all about 2,120 ACRES PRODUCING AT VERY LOW OLD ESTATE RENTALS £1,676 8s. 3d. per annum

Some of the areas are believed to overlie valuable brick earth near rail and water facilities.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION (unless previously sold privately), at BROCKLESBY PARK (entry from Brigg-Immingham Road), on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1944, at 2.30 p.m.

Illustrated particulars (price 2/- each) from the Auctioneers: JACKSON STOPS & STAFF, Estate House, Bridge Street, Northampton (Tel.: 2615/6). 8, Hanover Street, London, W.1 (Tel.: Mayfair 3316/7); Survey House, Bond Street, Leeds (Tel.: 31269); Cirencester and Yeovil. Solicitors: Messrs. FREE CHOLMELEY & Co., 28, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2

By order of Sir Charles J. Hambro, K.B.E.

DORSET

THE FREEHOLD AGRICULTURAL, RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING PROPERTY HEDGE END ESTATE BLANDFORD

Well known as one of the best SMALL SHOOT in DORSET. HOUSE with 10 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, etc. Swimming Pool. Hard Tennis Court.

5 SETS OF FARM BUILDINGS. 11 GOOD COTTAGES and 2 MORE CONVERTED TO SMALL HOUSE. LOWER FARMHOUSE.

1,300 ACRES FIRST-CLASS CORN, STOCK AND SHEEP LAND

440 ACRES WOODS AND SPORTING COVERTS. IN ALL

1,748 ACRES

Main Electricity. Own Estate Water.



ONE OF THE FINEST MODERN MECHANISED FARMING UNITS IN DORSET

VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION.

For SALE by AUCTION by JACKSON STOPS & STAFF as ONE LOT (unless previously sold privately) at the CROWN HOTEL, BLANDFORD, on JUNE 2, 1944

Illustrated particulars and plan, 2/- each from: AUCTIONEERS AND LAND AGENTS, 29, Princes Street, Yeovil (Tel.: 1066). Resident Agent: H. F. R. FOOKES, Esq., Milton Abbas, Dorset. Solicitors: Messrs. BROAD & SON, 1 Great Winchester Street, London, E.C.2.

NORTH RIDING OF YORKSHIRE

York 29 miles. Helmsley 5 miles. Stokesley 5 miles. Stockton 15 miles. Middlesbrough 14 miles. Darlington 26 miles.

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO ACQUIRE THE WHOLE OF A

YORKSHIRE DALE

THE FAMOUS MOORS, SPORTING ESTATE AND AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENT COMPRISING THE ENTIRE VALE OF BILSDALE

THE BILSDALE ESTATE

Including the villages of: CHOPGATE, SEAVEGREEN and FANGDALE BECK. 105 FARMS and SMALLHOLDINGS. MANY COTTAGES. 2 FULLY LICENSED PUBLIC HOUSES and the FAMOUS MOORS, with the SHOOTING RIGHTS and MANY MILES OF FISHING in the SEPH.

In all 12,325 ACRES

PRODUCING A TOTAL ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED INCOME OF

£6,123 per annum

Will be OFFERED for SALE by AUCTION first as a WHOLE and if not so sold, then in FIVE MAIN LOTS designed as FIRST-CLASS SPORTING ESTATES as follows:

- LOT 1.—The SPORTING MOORS OF CRINGLE AND WEST BANK, and ADJOINING FARMS, in all 2,072 ACRES, and PRODUCING £646 PER ANNUM.
- LOT 2.—The WELL-KNOWN MOORS OF COLD MOOR AND HASTY BANK, and ADJOINING FARMS, in all 2,509 ACRES, and PRODUCING £1,082 PER ANNUM.
- LOT 3.—The FAMOUS BUMPER MOOR AND BILSDALE WEST MOOR with ADJOINING FARMS, in all 3,308 ACRES, PRODUCING £1,555 PER ANNUM.

There is extensive FISHING here in the SEPH.

LOT 4.—The HAGG END VALLEY AND FARMS, in all 885 ACRES, PRODUCING £512 PER ANNUM.

LOT 5.—WOODLAND LOT and TWO FARMS Extending to 262 ACRES, PRODUCING £90 PER ANNUM.

AND 48 FURTHER LOTS COMPRISING INDIVIDUAL FARMS, SMALLHOLDINGS AND COTTAGES, by

MESSRS. JACKSON STOPS & STAFF, in conjunction with MESSRS. NICHOLAS,

At THE BLACK SWAN HOTEL, HELMSLEY, on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1944, at 2.30 p.m.

For fully illustrated catalogues, price 2/6, apply Auctioneers: Messrs. JACKSON STOPS & STAFF, 15 Bond Street, Leeds (Tel.: 31269). Also at London, Northampton, Cirencester, Yeovil, Dublin, etc. Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station Road, Reading (Tel.: 4441). Solicitors: Messrs. TITMUS, SAINER & WEBB, 3, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4 (Tel.: Central 2739).

Grosvenor 3121
(3 lines)

WINKWORTH & CO.

48, CURZON STREET, MAYFAIR, LONDON, W.1

ESSEX. NEAR CHELMSFORD

On high ground with lovely views.

A GENUINE TUDOR HOUSE



ON TWO FLOORS ONLY

6 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, 2 bathrooms, box room. Main electric light. Central heating.

GARAGE FOR 2 CARS. 4 LOOSE BOXES. COTTAGE.

WOODLAND, POND, LAWNS, ETC., extending in all to about

8 ACRES. PRICE £8,000 FREEHOLD

WITH VACANT POSSESSION

Messrs. WINKWORTH & Co., 48, Curzon Street, Mayfair, W.1.

WEST SUSSEX

Standing on rising ground in the centre of small, well-timbered Park, with views of Chantebury Ring.

A FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL ESTATE



comprising **STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE** of the MANOR HOUSE TYPE with HORSHAM STONE ROOF

completely modernised and containing 9 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms, compact domestic offices on the ground floor. Electric light. Central heating. Stabling. Garage.

ATTRACTIVE PLEASURE GROUNDS. KITCHEN GARDEN. IN ALL ABOUT

100 ACRES

POSSESSION AFTER THE WAR

Agents: WINKWORTH & Co., 48, Curzon Street, W.1.

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

By Direction of H. B. Brandt, Esq.

Announcements Continued from Page 839

NORTH HAMPSHIRE

Between Odiham and Basingstoke. Under 50 miles from London.

A COMPACT FREEHOLD MIXED HOLDING, known as

MANOR FARM, Upton Grey, about 465 ACRES

adjoining the beautiful Village and including an excellent set of Farm Buildings, mainly brick built and tiled, with Stabling, large Cattle Yards, Loose Boxes, Cowhouses, Barn, Implement Sheds, and ample Storage Accommodation.

MODERN FARM BAILIFF'S RESIDENCE

and Enclosures of Grassland and free-working Arable especially suitable for barley. First-class Partridge Shooting. The Land has extensive frontages to public roads, and main water is laid on to the Homestead and the grass fields.

To be Sold with Vacant Possession at Michaelmas next, or the Vendor would consider remaining as a yearly tenant.

Also THE GABLES, a most attractive modernised Georgian Residence (subject to lease, with a break in 1946) and several half-timbered and other Cottages in the delightful Hampshire Village of Upton Grey, mostly in the occupation of service tenants.

Companies' water and electricity are connected to most of the Properties.

BY AUCTION IN SIX LOTS AT THE STATION HOTEL, BASINGSTOKE, on JUNE 14, at 3 p.m.

Solicitors: Messrs. Hedges & Son, Wallingford, Berks. Auctioneers: Messrs. HEWETT & LEE, 144, High Street, Guildford; Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. Particulars and Plan 1s. per copy.

BETWEEN READING AND WOKINGHAM

1½ miles from Winnersh Halt (S.R.), Reading Line.

A CAPITAL FREEHOLD FARM INVESTMENT AND VALUABLE BUILDING FRONTAGE

DUNT LANE FARM 165 ACRES

with long frontages to Dunt Lane and Davis Street, between Twyford and Arborfield, about 1½ miles from the Wokingham Road, midway between Reading and Wokingham.

COMFORTABLE OLD-FASHIONED FARM-HOUSE with 3 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, bathroom, main water and electricity. Useful range of farm buildings including modern cowhouse for 31, stabling, barn, granary, cart and implement shed, cooling and sterilising rooms, piggeries and loose boxes. Two half-timbered COTTAGES, main water supply, several enclosures of productive arable and pasture, the latter fed by natural water supply and having extensive frontage to Davis Street (Twyford Road) with main services.

The Farm and about 156 acres are let on a yearly Michaelmas tenancy at a rent of £221 10s. per annum.

Possession of part of the building frontage could be obtained at short notice.

BY AUCTION IN THREE LOTS LOCALLY AT AN EARLY DATE (unless previously sold).

Solicitors: Messrs. Allen & Overy, 3, Finch Lane, E.C.5.

Auctioneers: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. Particulars and Plans 1s. per copy.

SURREY—SUSSEX BORDER

Between London and the South Coast. Under a mile from Gatwick Airport Station.

AN ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY

ROWLEY FARM, Lowfield Heath, 108 ACRES

Delightful old Half-timbered House with much oakwork and some panelling, restored and adapted to modern requirements and containing a galleried drawing-room, 3 other reception rooms, 9 bedrooms and 4 bathrooms. Electric light. Company's water. Central heating. FARM BUILDINGS for a SMALL DAIRY HERD, including capital cowhouse for 20. Four excellent Cottages including a modern detached 6-roomed cottage with bath, etc.

THE LAND is principally pasture with a small area of woodland, and the whole property is at present let on a single tenancy at a pre-war rental of £300 p.a.

AUCTION AT 20, HANOVER SQUARE, W.1, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, at 2.30 p.m.

Solicitors: Messrs. Petch & Co., 42, Bedford Row, W.C.1. Land Agents: Messrs. Pink & Arnold, Winchester.

Auctioneers: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. Illustrated Particulars and Plan 1s. per copy.

Mayfair 3771
(10 lines)

20, HANOVER SQUARE, LONDON, W.1.

Telegrams:
Galleries, Wesdo, London

Reading 4441
Regent 0293/3377

NICHOLAS

(Established 1882)

Telegrams:
"Nicholas, Reading"
"Nicholson, Piccy, London."

1, STATION ROAD, READING; 4, ALBANY COURT YARD, PICCADILLY, W.1

HAMPSHIRE AND BERKSHIRE BORDERS

In the triangle formed by Reading, Newbury and Basingstoke. 8 miles from Midgham Station (main G.W.R.).

SALE BY AUCTION OF THAT ATTRACTIVE AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY

KNOWN AS

HAM FARM, BAUGHURST

extending to about 247 ACRES

The Farm lends itself admirably to the making of a Gentleman's Miniature Agricultural Sporting Estate, in a delightful situation having a park-like appearance. ATTRACTIVE QUEEN ANNE FARM-HOUSE. 3 OLD-WORLD COTTAGES. COW-HOUSE FOR 30. DELIGHTFUL TIMBER.

WILL BE SOLD TOGETHER WITH THE GROWING CROPS, THE LIVE AND DEAD STOCK INCLUDING A YOUNG DAIRY HERD OF 50 HEAD,

VACANT POSSESSION

which Messrs. NICHOLAS of READING and LONDON, in conjunction with Messrs. SIMMONS & SONS of READING, HENLEY and BASINGSTOKE, will SELL by AUCTION (unless sold privately meanwhile) at THE MASONIC HALL, READING, on TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1944, at 3 p.m.

Applications for Sale Particulars from the Joint Auctioneers at their various offices.

F. L. MERCER & CO.

Regent 2481

SACKVILLE HOUSE, 40, PICCADILLY, W.1

OXFORDSHIRE CHILTERN

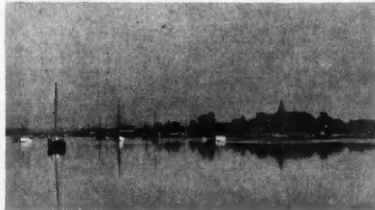
700 feet up. Panoramic views 50 miles.



CHARMING PERIOD COTTAGE RESIDENCE, restored and modernised at cost of over £4,000. Peaceful seclusion and quietude. Large living room 37 ft. long (convertible into two). 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Central heating. Telephone. 2 Garages. "A very garden." Plenty of vegetables, fruit and large stock 1½ ACRES. Old-world features throughout. Opportunity of securing one of the finest small character houses in this favourite district. FREEHOLD TEMPTING PRICE.—F. L. MERCER & CO.

A YACHTSMAN'S PARADISE

20 miles of inland sailing.



On the West Sussex-Hampshire Borders Unrivalled position, 4½ miles market town with bus service. PRETTY MODERN COTTAGE RESIDENCE. Sun lounge, inner hall and cocktail bar, lounge-drawing room, dining room, tiled kitchen. Maid's flat (bed-sitting room and bathroom). 3 bedrooms. Built-in cupboards. Tiled bathroom. Main services. Wireless and telephone extensions throughout. Garage. Summerhouse. Exceptionally fine gardens, rockery, fish pond, fruit trees. ONE ACRE. Unique yachting facilities with long private jetty. FREEHOLD. JUST AVAILABLE.

FAVOURITE ST. GEORGE'S HILL

With beautiful Southern views to Hog's Back.



FOR SALE AT MUCH LESS THAN COST 25 YEARS AGO

SPLENDIDLY BUILT AND FITTED MODERN RESIDENCE in delightful grounds of 6 ACRES. 9 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, lounge hall, billiards room, 2 reception rooms. All main services. Central heating. Garages. Gardener's cottage. Hard court. Good kitchen garden. POST-WAR POSSESSION.—F. L. MERCER AND CO., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) Tel.: Regent 2481.



HAMPTON & SONS

6, ARLINGTON STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1

(Regent 8222, 15 lines)

Telegrams, "Solantet, Piccy, London"



BERKSHIRE

Within easy reach of Newbury and Reading.

A CHOICE MODERN QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE
in a picked position on the edge of well-known commonslands. With lovely views.



4 reception rooms, 6 principal bed and dressing rooms. Nursery suite, 4 secondary bedrooms. All fitted with basins. 4 bathrooms. Good offices. Aga cooker.
Central heating. Companies' electricity and water.
Garage for 4.
Pretty established gardens. Orchard. Grass and hard tennis courts.

50 ACRES

(including 30 acres woods)
GOOD COTTAGE.

PRICE FREEHOLD £20,000

POSSESSION BY ARRANGEMENT

Full particulars from the Agents: **HAMPTON & SONS, LTD.**, 6, Arlington Street, S.W.1. (Tel.: REG. 8222.) (B.30,937)

WALTON HEATH

Adjacent to the Golf Club House and facing the Heath.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO ACQUIRE A RESIDENCE OF CHARACTER

IN A MUCH COVETED SITUATION.

5 bedrooms, dressing room, 4 reception rooms, bathroom.

COMPANIES' ELECTRIC LIGHT AND WATER. CENTRAL HEATING.

1½ ACRES CHARMING OLD-WORLD GARDENS

PRICE FREEHOLD £7,000

Particulars from: **HAMPTON & SONS, LTD.**, 6, Arlington Street, S.W.1. (Tel.: REG. 8222.)

BRANCH OFFICES: WIMBLEDON COMMON, S.W.19

By order of Executors.

SURREY

Premier position on St. George's Hill. Superb and extensive views. Main line fast trains (30 minutes).

FINE EXAMPLE OF A MODERN, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED AND LABOUR-SAVING HOUSE

Hall; lounge, 33 ft. x 19 ft.; 2 other charming reception rooms, sun room, 8 bedrooms (fitted basins), 4 bathrooms.

ALL MAIN SERVICES. CENTRAL HEATING. 2 LODGES. GARAGES.

MAGNIFICENT GROUNDS. SWIMMING POOL. ROCKERIES. WALKED KITCHEN GARDEN. NATURAL WOODLAND, in all about

7 ACRES

PRICE FREEHOLD ON APPLICATION

A REALLY LOVELY HOME

HIGH. SANDY SOIL. SUNNY ASPECT.

Further particulars from Sole Agents: **HAMPTON & SONS, LTD.**, 6, Arlington Street, S.W.1. (Tel.: REG. 8222.) (S.43,88)

OXFORDSHIRE

In a village near Banbury.

FOR SALE, QUEEN ANNE MANOR HOUSE

BEAUTIFULLY MODERNISED AND FITTED.

3 good reception rooms, 9 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms.

Company's electricity. Central heating.

Garages. Stabling. Outbuildings.

FINE OLD TITHE BARN

4 Cottages.

GROUNDS & PADDOCKS

In all about

14 ACRES

ONE OF THE CHOICEST PROPERTIES IN THE MARKET TO-DAY.

Apply Sole Agents: **HAMPTON & SONS, LTD.**, 6, Arlington Street, S.W.1. (Tel.: REG. 8222.)



CLASSIFIED PROPERTIES

(1/6 per line. Min. 3 lines.)

AUCTIONS

NORFOLK

LITTLE ELLINGHAM RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE known as Little Ellingham Hall, 57½ acres, with a superior and well-equipped RESIDENCE, Agricultural Premises, Cottages. For SALE BY AUCTION at the ROYAL HOTEL, NORWICH, on JUNE 3, 1944, in 7 Lots. VACANT POSSESSION OF THE HALL.

Particulars of Messrs. **IRELAND**, Barclays Bank Chambers, Norwich.

Landowners, Investors and Others.

SUSSEX

In favourite unspoilt country in the Parishes of Mayfield, Wadhurst and Rotherfield, within a few miles of Tunbridge Wells, possessing long frontages to main roads.

NOTICE OF SALE of portions of the MARK CROSS ESTATE. MARK HOUSE FARM, Mark Cross, 53¼ acres. CATTS FARM, Mark Cross, 39 acres. MARLBOROUGH HEAD FARM and WADHURST FIELDS, Mark Cross, 52 acres. RENHURST FARM and STROOD FIELD, Mark Cross, 14¼ acres. MARK CROSS LANDS, 9 acres. LITTLE TRODGERS FARM, Mark Cross, 127½ acres. HIGHFIELDS FARM, Mayfield, 122 acres. And extending to a total of about 548 ACRES, which

Messrs. **CHARLES J. PARRIS** have received instructions to SELL by AUCTION (either as a whole or in lots) at THE SWAN HOTEL, TUNBRIDGE WELLS on FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1944, at 3 p.m. The opportunity is offered of securing well-known Dairy and Stock Farms all with picturesque old-fashioned farmhouses let to substantial tenants forming attractive investments in agricultural and accommodation land with long road frontages having main services available and high potential building value. Particulars, Plans and Conditions of Sale may be obtained from the Solicitors (price 1s. 6d. per copy): Messrs. **KENNETH BROWN, BAKER, BAKER**, Essex House, Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2; or at the Offices of the Land Agents and Auctioneers, 67, High Street, Tunbridge Wells (Tel. 272), and The Broadway, Crowborough (Tel. 7).

WEST NORFOLK

Outskirts of Methwold village, on bus route, 6 miles Brandon. **THREW HILL HOUSE**. Modernised cottage. 3 reception, 6 bed, bath, etc. Coy.'s water. Standing in 3 acres. Vacant possession. AUCTION, BURY ST. EDMUNDS, MAY 31. Particulars of

ARTHUR RUTTER, SONS & CO., Bury St. Edmunds.

AUCTIONS

With Vacant Possession.

STARSTON, NORFOLK

3 miles *Harleston*, 15 miles *Norwich*. **STARSTON HALL FARM**, productive Residential Farm, 256 acres excellent mixed soil (including 56 acres pasture). Fine red brick Farmhouse, substantial Agricultural Premises (in a first-rate state of repair and with Cowhouses for 25). 4 modern Cottages. For SALE BY AUCTION at the ROYAL HOTEL, NORWICH, on SATURDAY, JUNE 3, at 12.30 p.m. by

H. G. APTHORPE

by instructions of Captain C. E. Young. Particulars from Messrs. **LYUS, BURNE AND LYUS**, Solicitors, Diss; or Auctioneer's Office, Diss, Norfolk.

By direction of **W. Hutchinson, Esq.**

SOUTH WILTS

Mainly with Early Vacant Possession. **THE HURDOTT HOUSE ESTATE** Seven miles from the City of Salisbury, on the main west road to Exeter and Taunton. Good bus services and express trains.

A valuable Oasis of Greensand amid the Chalk Hills, in one of the most beautiful and productive valleys of this delightful county. Including the attractive Stone-built Georgian Residence, a medium-size COUNTRY HOUSE of character and charm, with modern conveniences, situated among surroundings of great natural beauty and finely timbered Park and Grounds of 70 acres. The Estate, which is nearly all in hand, covers an area of 1,017 ACRES, with the Mile of Trout-fishing in the Nadder and a Lake (wildfowl), and 3 EXCELLENT FARMS, 250, 300, and 106 acres each, in good heart and condition, with good buildings. Always in hand. Vacant Possession Michaelmas next. 21 charming Small Houses and Cottages are of great character natural to the countryside. Various Holdings and Accommodation Lots. 120 acres of Woodland in Lots showing some of the FINEST TIMBER it is possible to grow. Also good Meadow Land which

WOOLLEY & WALLIS

are instructed to SELL by AUCTION, in LOTS, at the RED LION HOTEL, SALISBURY, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1944, at 12.45 p.m.

Full particulars price 5/- from the Solicitors: Messrs. **BRIDGECROFT, JULIUS EDWARDS AND CO.**, 49, Moorgate, London, E.C.2; or the Auctioneers' Offices at Salisbury (Tel. 2491), Ringwood (Tel. 191), Romsey (Tel. 129). It is many years since an opportunity of this nature has arisen in this beautiful part of Wiltshire.

IRELAND. Sporting and residential properties. Estates managed. **STOKES AND QUIRKE, M.I.A.A.**, 33, Kildare Street, Dublin. Also at Clonmel and Fethard, Co. Tipperary.

FOR SALE

BUCKS, NORTH.

Views over pine woods. Charming Queen Anne house. 1 hour Euston. 6 bed, bath, 3 reception. All main services. Garage and stabling for 4. Beautiful old-world grounds sloping to water. Possession in six months. \$5,000 Freehold. Write: P. 31, Malden Road, Watford.

ESSEX.

For Sale Freehold, with Possession Michaelmas, 1944. A very nice Georgian Farm-house Residence. Situated in the best part of Essex, 38 miles from London, 8 miles from Chelmsford, 2 miles from Maldon. Close to two golf courses. Good yachting and fishing on the Blackwater. Excellent shooting in the neighbourhood. Hunting with three packs of hounds near. The residence is situated in nice park surroundings, beautifully oak-timbered, with flowering trees. The pasture is beautifully profuse with daffodils, narcissi, primroses, etc. With nice winding drive. 45 acres of pasture, with never-failing stream facing the residence. There are 3 sitting-rooms, kitchen with the usual offices, 9 bedrooms approached by two staircases, with dressing room, bathroom, lavatory. Stabling for 6. 2 garages, 2 outside lavatories. Company's water. Good drainage. Acetylene lighting. Nice old garden with greenhouse, tennis and croquet lawns, with well-stocked orchard. View by arrangement. Apply to the Owner, **M. G. HILLEN**, Woodham Mortimer Lodge, Maldon, Essex (Tel.: Maldon 94).

SUSSEX.

One of the choicest Small Residential Estates on offer. 90 minutes London. Beautiful unspoilt country (near station with fast service). Beautiful old Georgian Residence in picked position amid well-timbered park and grounds. 4 reception, 9 principal and 4 servants' bedrooms, 6 bathrooms, every modern convenience and main services, excellent buildings, beautiful grounds, prolific kitchen garden. Everything in perfect condition. Farmery, 5 cottages and 180 acres (166 rich pasture and marshes with river with trout fishing). Just inspected. Full details and price of owner's Agents: **WOODCOCKES**, 30, St. George Street, W.1.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

In a quiet secluded position just off Mount Ephraim. Extensive views. 10 minutes from Central Station. Attractive Modern Residence, 2 floors, panelled hall, 3 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, ground-floor domestic offices, garage. Picturesque garden with tennis lawn. Auction with vacant possession, if not previously sold. —**ARTHUR L. ROSE**, 49, High Street, Tunbridge Wells. (2772/3.)

WANTED

AYLESBURY, NEWBURY, HIGH WYCOMBE, MAIDENHEAD, FARNHAM, BASINGSTOKE. Wanted to purchase between above districts and London, a comfortable House (no low ceilings, no small windows), 6 to 9 bed, 5 to 15 acres (might consider more land if easily disposed of). —Box 943.

COUNTRY HOUSE wanted to purchase, between Dumfries and Appleby, Westmorland. 4-7 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms. With some rough land. Fishing and shooting an attraction. —Box 935.

COUNTRY. Wanted, modern Freehold House. 5 bedrooms, usual offices, all mains, and Cottage. With 4 to 10 acres. Cash. Private buyer. —Box 944.

HOME COUNTRIES. WANTED

HALF COUNTRY HOUSE. Advertiser wishes to rent, for two or three years, part (unfurnished) of house, within convenient daily travelling distance of London (West End). Modern conveniences, 3 or 4 bedrooms, telephone, garage. —Box 708.

HOME COUNTRIES. Wanted, House, 16 or more principal bedrooms and indoor or outdoor for staffs. Railway or bus route. Within 25 miles London preferred. Either purchase or improving tenant. Up to 6 or 7 acres. —Box 934.

KENT or SURREY BORDERS, about 50 miles London. House required for post-European war possession. 7-8 bed, 2-3 bath, 3-4 reception. Outbuildings, farmery, orchard, glass, 1 or 2 cottages. 15-20 acres. —Box 942.

SHROPSHIRE. Wanted to rent or buy, small Country House, 2 sitting rooms, 3-5 bedrooms. Main water, electricity advantage. Near village and bus route. —Box 932.

WEST OF LONDON from 60 to 120 miles. Wanted possession July, rent or buy, Country House, 6-9 bed, 3-4 reception. Main services and land for protection. —"Mrs. E. J. TRESIDDER & Co.", 77, South Audley St., W.1.

1-1½ HOURS NORTH or NORTH-WEST OF LONDON. No commission required. Furnished House, near station or bus route. 4-5 bedrooms. 6-8 guineas per week. —H. C/O **GEORGE TROLLOPE**, 803/5, 25, Mount Street, W.1.

FOR SALE

HERTS, OXHEY. Charming Residence for sale with vacant possession. 9 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 w.c.s, 2 reception rooms, entrance hall, studio. About half an acre ornamental garden. Price £24,000 freehold. —**VICTOR SIMMONS & Co., Ltd.**, 23A, Aldenham Road, Bushey, Herts. (Tel. Watford 2450).

5, MOUNT ST.,
LONDON, W.1

CURTIS & HENSON

Grosvenor 3131 (3 lines)
Established 1875

KENT

In beautiful country, facing South, near Sevenoaks.

A FINE MODERN RESIDENCE

Approached by a double drive bordered by chestnut trees.

Lounge hall, 4 reception rooms, billiards room, 15 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Main water and electricity. Central heating on ground floor. Stabling for six. Garage for three. Flat of 5 rooms and ample storage space. Bailiff's house. Dairy. Additional stabling. Outbuildings. Stable for poultry. Cowshed for six and barns.

Entrance lodge with chauffeur's cottage.

GARDENER'S HOUSE WITH 6 ROOMS. EXTENSIVE RANGE OF GLASS HOUSES

Delightful pleasure grounds with matured trees. Lily pond, tennis lawns, walled kitchen garden. Orchard, meadows and parkland, including frontage suitable for building. IN ALL ABOUT

40 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

FOR OCCUPATION AFTER THE WAR

Further particulars from CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1. (16,491)

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

Near Bourne End and High Wycombe. 30 miles from London.

A BEAUTIFULLY PLACED RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY of about 135 ACRES

Adjoining an old-world village.

and including a SIXTEENTH CENTURY MANSION

RESTORED AND MODERNISED

FINELY TIMBERED PARK WITH TWO CARRIAGE DRIVES, ONE TO THE VILLAGE

Spacious hall, 3 reception rooms, 10 principal bedrooms, and additional secondary bedrooms, with separate staircases, 3 bathrooms. Companies' electricity, water and gas. Central heating. Commodious brick and tiled stabling. Garages. Farmhouse and 5 Cottages.

CHARMING PLEASURE GROUNDS of about 6 ACRES with beautiful forest trees and choice shrubs, flower garden. Extensive and fertile kitchen garden walled on three sides and well stocked. Greenhouses and outbuildings. Lake and stream to the Thames.

135 ACRES FOR SALE FREEHOLD

WITH POSSESSION OF THE HOUSE AND GROUNDS AFTER THE WAR. Further particulars from the Owner's Agents: CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1. (13,917)

Regent
4304

OSBORN & MERCER

MEMBERS OF THE CHARTERED SURVEYORS' AND AUCTIONEERS' INSTITUTES

28b, ALBEMARLE ST.,
PICCADILLY, W.1

EAST SUSSEX

Beautifully situated some 400 feet up, commanding panoramic views of the Downs and Sea.

LOVELY OLD ELIZABETHAN HOUSE Brought to Modern Standards of Comfort and Luxury



4 reception, 11 bedrooms, 7 bathrooms. Main Electricity. Central Heating. First-class Water Supply. Garage for 6 cars.

Delightful well maintained gardens, including kitchen garden, soft fruit, fully stocked orchards, En Tout Cas Tennis Court, Magnificent Swimming Pool.

Pasture and Arable. In all

NEARLY 28 ACRES

More Land Available if Required

PRICE FREEHOLD £11,000

Would be Sold Fully Furnished

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (17,475)

BORDERS OF EPPING FOREST

In a choice position on high ground commanding extensive views over beautifully wooded undulating country.

A WELL-BUILT MODERN HOUSE

erected under the supervision of a well-known architect.

With lounge hall, 4 reception rooms, sun lounge, 8 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms.

Main Services. 2 Garages. Stabling for 5. Tastefully laid-out gardens, tennis lawn, orchard, kitchen garden, woodland, etc. In all

ABOUT 3½ ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

NOTE: A nearby cottage could be purchased if required. Full details from OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (17,452)

HERTS

About 300 ft. above sea level, surrounded by lovely beech woods.

A WELL-BUILT MODERN HOUSE

with 3 reception, 5 bedrooms, bathroom.

Main services. Central heating throughout.

The gardens are delightfully disposed, yet inexpensive to maintain and include rose garden, pergolas, herbaceous borders, well-stocked fruit and vegetable garden. In all

ABOUT 1¼ ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Details from: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (M. 2302)

GLOS (NEAR TEWKESBURY)

Occupying a splendid position within convenient reach of a bus service to Gloucester and Cheltenham

A WELL-BUILT HOUSE IN BEAUTIFUL PARKLAND



Halls, 3 reception rooms, 11 bedrooms, 4 baths.

Main Services. Central Heating.

2 Cottages. Stabling. Garages. Farmbuildings.

About 3 acres of well laid-out pleasure grounds, walled kitchen garden, etc. Parkland (part having recently been ploughed). In all

ABOUT 80 ACRES

For Sale with Possession apart from two rooms which have been requisitioned

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (17,470)

3, MOUNT ST.,
LONDON, W.1

RALPH PAY & TAYLOR

Grosvenor
1032-33

SUSSEX COAST. NEAR COODEN BEACH

ADMIRABLY SUITABLE FOR SCHOOL, PRIVATE HOTEL, OTHER INSTITUTIONAL PURPOSES OR FOR POST-WAR DEVELOPMENT

COMMODIOUS RESIDENCE formerly well-known school with about

6½ ACRES

in delightful situation

17 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, 6 reception rooms. All main services.

Garage and other useful out-buildings.

FREEHOLD £10,500



Full particulars apply Joint Sole Agents: ERNEST SHEATHER, F.A.I., 14 St. Leonards Road, Bexhill-on-Sea; or RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, 3, Mount Street, W.1.

FARMS FOR SALE WITH POSSESSION

BERKSHIRE, in a well-known Vale, 1 mile Market Town. DELIGHTFUL SMALL RESIDENTIAL FARM of nearly 70 ACRES (45 Pasture, 23 Fertile Arable). ATTRACTIVE MODERNISED HOUSE. 3 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 reception rooms. Main electricity. Abundant water supply. Ample buildings. FREEHOLD £26,300.

HAMPSHIRE. COMPACT FARMING ESTATE or STUD FARM of 450 ACRES. SMALL FARMHOUSE RESIDENCE. First-class buildings. Modernised at a cost of over £8,000. Excellent stabling, 23 boxes. 4 Cottages. Electric light. Ample water supply. NOMINAL OUTGOINGS. FREEHOLD £16,500.

OXFORDSHIRE. Between Kingham and Chipping Norton. CHOICE RESIDENTIAL FARM of 422 ACRES. FERTILE AND PRODUCTIVE LAND. CHARMING COTSWOLD STONE HOUSE. 5 bedrooms, bathroom, 3 reception rooms. Electric light. Ample water supply. Splendid farm buildings.

4 COTTAGES. FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

Details of above apply: RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, 3 Mount Street, W.1.

TOTTENHAM COURT RD., W.1
(Euston 7000)

MAPLE & Co., Ltd.

5, GRAFTON ST., MAYFAIR, W.1
(Regent 4685)

VALUATIONS

FURNITURE and EFFECTS

valued for Insurance, Probate, etc.

FURNITURE SALES

Conducted in Town and Country

SOLEY—MAPLE & CO., 5, GRAFTON STREET, OLD BOND STREET, W.1

HOVE, SUSSEX

(For occupation after the War.)

FOR SALE

A FINE MODERN DETACHED RESIDENCE on two floors only, standing well back from the road in its own attractive grounds. It is up-to-date with modern conveniences and the principal rooms on both have parquet floors. The accommodation comprises: 3 good reception rooms including a fine oak panelled lounge, 8 bed and dressing-rooms, 3 bathrooms and offices. Electric light and power and central heating. Garage for 3 cars. There is also an Annex containing 3 additional bedrooms, sitting-room, 2 bathrooms, also a garage.

THE PROPERTY HAS A FRONTAGE OF ABOUT 140 FT. AND A DEPTH OF 118 FT.

Agents: MAPLE & Co., 5, Grafton Street, Old Bond St. W.1.

Within 12 miles of the West End and City.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

A MOST ATTRACTIVE HOUSE

Very well built and with modern comforts, situate in very fine grounds extending to about

1½ ACRES

Accommodation includes: Lounge hall, 3 nice reception rooms, billiard room, 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, etc. Large garage. Garden laid out by landscape gardener, fine rockery, lawns, kitchen garden, greenhouses.

Small piece of Woodland.

Recommended by MAPLE & Co., as above.

Grosvenor 1553
(4 lines)

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS

(ESTABLISHED 1778)

25, MOUNT ST., GROSVENOR SQ., W.1

Hobart Place, Eaton Sq.,
66, Victoria St.,
Westminster, S.W.1

140 ACRES IN EAST DEVON A CHARMING OLD RESIDENCE AND HOME FARM



FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH POSSESSION OF PART OF
THE RESIDENCE

The remainder is let until after the war.

If desired the RESIDENCE and 14½ ACRES can be purchased separately.

Particulars of GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, London, W.1. (7616)

Near market town and
station.

4 reception rooms, 8
principal bed and dress-
ing rooms, 2 baths, 5
secondary bedrooms.
Well arranged offices
with servant's room.
Main electric light and
water, central heating,
modern drainage.
2 Cottages, Garages.
Stabling.
Particularly attractive
grounds.

GENUINE XIIIth CENTURY RESIDENCE

In a quaint old Sussex village 5 minutes from station.

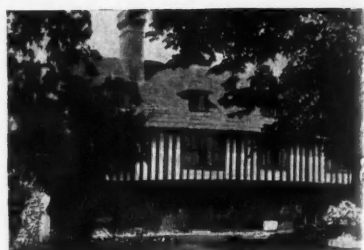
FULL OF OLD OAK WORK
and containing 17 bed and
dressing rooms, 5 bathrooms,
5 reception rooms (one 55 ft.
long), and

7½ ACRES

OF BEAUTIFUL WELL-
KEPT GROUNDS

IDEAL FOR A PRIVATE
HOTEL

POST-WAR POSSESSION



PRICE £7,000 FREEHOLD.

Recently inspected and recommended by GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1. (A.2318)

44, ST. JAMES'S
PLACE, S.W.1

JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK

AGENTS FOR THE HOME COUNTIES, THE SHIRES, AND SPORTING COUNTIES GENERALLY

Regent
0911

By Order of Trustees.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE OF SALE OF THE

LAGHAM MANOR ESTATE, SOUTH GODSTONE, SURREY

Including the SMALL PERIOD RESIDENCE LAGHAM MANOR

containing 4 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms and 2 bathrooms (several rooms being completely panelled in old oak). Garage and cottage, pleasure grounds, kitchen garden, the ancient moat and pasture land. In all about

11½ ACRES, now requisitioned

LAGHAM PARK FARM, 203½ ACRES

POSTERN GATE FARM, 100 ACRES

OLD HALL FARM, 67 ACRES

LAGHAM LODGE FARM, 102½ ACRES

ALL LET ON ANNUAL TENANCIES

BYWELL HOUSE, OUTBUILDINGS AND PADDOCKS. IN ALL ABOUT 1½ ACRES

LET ON LEASE. 2 COTTAGES AT CROWHURST LANE END

The whole comprising about 487 ACRES, producing a rent roll of about £919 per annum and which will be OFFERED by AUCTION in JUNE as a WHOLE or in LOTS if not previously Sold by Private Treaty.

Particulars (price 2/6) in course of preparation, may, in due course be obtained from the Trustees' Solicitors: Messrs. ROYDS, RAWSTORNE & CO., of 43, Bedford Square, W.C.1; or from the Auctioneers: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, London, S.W.1.

RURAL BUCKS

Post-war Possession. Not requisitioned by Military.

TUDOR AND GEORGIAN PERIODS

Lovely park. An hour from London. Away from all development.

FOR SALE, ONE OF THE MOST ATTRACTIVE
RESIDENCES IN THIS BEAUTIFUL
NEIGHBOURHOOD MAKING IT

AN IDEAL COUNTRY HOME for City Gentleman
500ft. up, sunny aspects, glorious views. Bus service near.
Labour-saving appliances throughout. Lavatory basins
in all but one of the bedrooms.

Main electricity and power. Central heating. Company's
water. Telephone. Independent hot water. Squash-rackets
court. Hard tennis court with pavilion.

Lounge and 3 sitting rooms, 18 bed and dressing rooms,
5 bathrooms. Garage for several cars; also good stabling.
Four cottages.

The lovely parklike grounds have been kept in beautiful
order. Kitchen garden, Queen Anne summer house.
Several enclosures of land. Total area about

37 ACRES

Inspected and thoroughly recommended by the Sole
Agents: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's
Place, London, S.W.1. (L.R. 13,310.)

FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO.

(Established 1799)

AUCTIONEERS. CHARTERED SURVEYORS. LAND AGENTS.

29, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.4

Telegrams:
Farebrother, London

Central
9344/5/6/7

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

Adjacent to a Common and convenient for Station. London 23 miles.

A HOUSE OF CHARACTER

7 bedrooms, dressing room,
2 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms.

CAPACIOUS OFFICES

2 GARAGES

COMPANIES' WATER

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND GAS

MODERN DRAINAGE



MOST ATTRACTIVE GARDENS

affording ample protection.

The whole extending to about

3½ ACRES

Present Lease expires Michaelmas, 1944

TO BE SOLD FREEHOLD

£9,000 (subject to Contract)

Further particulars from Owner's Agents: FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO., 29, Fleet Street, E.C.4. Central 9344/5/6/7.

184, BROMPTON ROAD,
LONDON, S.W.3

BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY

Kensington
0152-3

WYE VALLEY
NEAR ST. BRIAVES
WITH 14 ACRES

Trout and salmon fishing near.

DELIGHTFUL OLD HOUSE OF
CHARACTER in perfect order through-
out, and all on two floors. High up facing
South, with lovely views over the valley.
4 reception (parquet floors), 8 bedrooms
(all fitted basins), 2 bathrooms. Electric
light. Unfailing water. Modern certified
drainage. Sandy soil. Garage. Stabling.
Beautiful terraced gardens. Very fine
timber trees. Rich pastureland and small
wood. 14 ACRES. IMMEDIATE
POSSESSION.

FREEHOLD ONLY £4,200
GENUINE BARGAIN

HANTS-SURREY BORDERS
30 miles London.

BEAUTIFUL GEORGIAN HOUSE

Entirely modernised, beautifully decorated
and luxuriously fitted, over £10,000 has
been spent on it. All mains. Central heating.
3 fine reception, 10 bed and dressing rooms,
all with fitted basins. 4 baths. Splendid
offices. 2 cottages. Garage. Lovely gardens.
Swimming pool. Paddocks and woods.

20 ACRES. Immediate possession.

FREEHOLD £12,000

Or reasonable offer for quick sale

BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY, 184,
Brompton Road, S.W.3. (Kens. 0152.)

FINE MIDLAND FARM
NEAR TAMWORTH, LOVELY
SURROUNDINGS

Nearly 150 ACRES richest black soil
(95 finest quality grass) watered by
streams; all in ring fence and carries
large head of stock. Excellent residence
approached by nice drive. 3 reception,
6 bedrooms, bathroom. Main electric light.
Excellent buildings; accredited ties for 50
with drinking bowls, and all in splendid
repair. Cottage. No tithe or Land Tax.
Superb for pedigree stock. Present owner
24 years. Substantial price, but a farm of
the highest standard. Admirably suit
gentleman having Midland interests.

VACANT POSSESSION

Apply: BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY,
184, Brompton Road, S.W.3. (Kens. 0152.)

RESIDENCE AND FARM

DORSET-SOMERSET BORDERS

ATTRACTIVE STONE RESIDENCE

In nice garden, approached by drive.
Large hall, 2 good reception, 6 bedroom
bath. Gas, but electric light available
after 'war. 65 ACRES (50 Grass) of
excellent level land and very good build-
ings; 30 years present owner. Just the
size and class of property in great demand
and so difficult to secure.

FREEHOLD £6,000

STOCK OPTIONAL

BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY
184, Brompton Road, S.W.3. (Kens. 0152.)

Telegrams:
"Wood, Agents, Wesdo,
London."

JOHN D. WOOD & CO.

23, BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

Mayfair 6341
(10 lines)

EAST HERTFORDSHIRE



Near Bishop's Stortford.

On high ground facing South with extensive views.

A UNIQUE 400 YEARS OLD HOUSE

IN PERFECT REPAIR AND WITH ORIGINAL OAK AND OTHER
PANELLING

Sitting hall 24ft. x 20ft. 2 reception rooms, Nursery or garden room, 5 bedrooms,
bathroom.

MAIN ELECTRICITY AND POWER. EXCELLENT WATER SUPPLY.
GARAGE AND OTHER USEFUL BUILDINGS

ABOUT 8 ACRES.

£7,600 FREEHOLD

POSSESSION END OF JUNE

Highly recommended, Sole Agents: JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23 Berkeley Square, W.1.
(41,744)

NORTH WALES

Unique position on the southern coast of the beautiful LLEYN PENINSULA, looking
across CARDIGAN BAY.

Lovely sea and land views.

THE ATTRACTIVE STONE-BUILT HOUSE

with 10 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, and sun room.

LODGE. GARAGE FOR SEVERAL CARS AND 2 FLATS OVER

SQUASH RACKETS COURT. 2 TENNIS COURTS. BATHING HUT AND
BOATHOUSE

All main services and gas for cooking.

LOVELY GROUNDS OF ABOUT 6 ACRES

Convenient for GOLF and excellent Sailing facilities.

ALSO 3 SMALLER PROPERTIES

Illustrated particulars of JOHN D. WOOD & Co.

(73,657)



By direction of F. Wallis, Esq., of Elvendon Priory.

NOTICE OF SALE BY AUCTION WITH VACANT POSSESSION

OF BEECH AND GROVE FARMS

2 MILES FROM GORING-ON-THAMES

COMPRISING ABOUT 410 ACRES

AND INCLUDING

A PICTURESQUE OLD BRICK AND TILED 8-ROOMED FARMHOUSE IN GOOD REPAIR

standing high with extensive views and capable of conversion into a MOST ATTRACTIVE SMALL COUNTRY HOUSE

4 COTTAGES AND 2 SETS OF FARM BUILDINGS

The above will be OFFERED for SALE by AUCTION as a WHOLE or in TWO LOTS by JOHN D. WOOD & CO.,
in READING, towards the end of JUNE.

Sale particulars and plan (price 1/-) when ready, from the AUCTIONEERS' Offices, 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1.

WEST COAST OF SCOTLAND

FOR SALE

IN THE MOST ATTRACTIVE PART OF THE ISLAND OF ISLAY

SPORTING AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. FURNITURE, CONTENTS, BOATS, 1939 14 H.P.
MOTOR CAR. FARM LIVE AND DEAD STOCK. SERVICES OF FARM OVERSEER
CAN BE TAKEN OVER BY A PURCHASER

ABOUT 1,400 ACRES

Grouse, pheasant, partridge and wild fowl shooting. Two trout lochs, yielding monthly
baskets of 400-500 trout averaging ¾ to 1 lb. Record fish over 4 lb. Pleasant house looking
over loch.

Containing 2 reception, 6 bedrooms, bathroom. Two cottages. Suitable farm buildings.
Farm carries cattle and sheep. About 130 ACRES of ARABLE.

PRICE FOR IMMEDIATE SALE £7,000

Particulars from JOHN D. WOOD & Co, 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1.

(83,231)



20 miles from London. 1 mile from main line station.

SMALL ACCREDITED DAIRY FARM

BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED IN LOVELY COUNTRY

40 ACRES

PICTURESQUE SMALL HOUSE. 3 sitting rooms, 4 bedrooms, bathroom. Main electric
light, water and drainage.

ORCHARD. AMPLE ACCREDITED BUILDINGS

POSSESSION OF THE HOUSE IN SEPTEMBER

FREEHOLD £6,000

Further particulars from JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1.

(83,475)



ESSEX

23, MOUNT ST.,
GROSVENOR SQ., LONDON, W.1

WILSON & CO.

Grosvenor
1441

30 MILES SOUTH



A DELIGHTFUL ESTATE of over 80 ACRES with exceptionally fine house of character. 12 beds, 4 baths, 3 panelled reception. Small home farm, 5 cottages. Lovely old gardens, pasture and woodland. Post-war possession.

VERY MODERATE PRICE

Sole Agents: WILSON & Co., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

QUEEN ANNE HOUSE IN HANTS



BETWEEN WINCHESTER AND BASINGSTOKE and surrounded by its own estate of 185 ACRES. 11 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 4 reception. Home farm. For Sale privately with Possession after the war.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Agents: WILSON & Co., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

RURAL BERKSHIRE



LOVELY QUEEN ANNE MANOR in delightful of gardens and park. Full of character and beautifully appointed. 13 beds, 5 baths, 4 reception. Stabling. Garage. 2 cottages. House let for the war.

FOR SALE WITH 100 ACRES

Agents: WILSON & Co., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON

OF SHREWSBURY (Tel: 2061)

THE AGENTS FOR THE WEST

A VERY FINE COTSWOLD MANOR HOUSE WITH 124 ACRES, £17,000.

THE RESIDENCE, OF GREAT CHARACTER, is built in the traditional style of stone with mullioned windows and large rooms, and is full of interesting features. Lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, 10 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, "Aga" cooker, main electricity, central heating. Two cottages. Home Farm. Lovely old garden and good land.

IN ALL ABOUT 124 ACRES

Possession by arrangement.

Full details from the Agents: CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS AND HARRISON, Shrewsbury.

COTSWOLDS. JUST IN THE MARKET.

£3,600 WITH 4½ ACRES.

4 miles Cheltenham.

A PERFECT OLD COTTAGE RESIDENCE of character, beautifully situated with fine view. Large hall, 2 reception (one large), 4½ bedrooms, bathroom, etc. Main electricity and water. Garage. Most attractive old garden and orchard. Apply at once!

CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON, Shrewsbury.

WITH A MILE OF SALMON AND TROUT FISHING

RADNORSHIRE 930 ACRES £15,500

A SPORTING RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE (possession of main residence fishing and about 30 acres). **COMFORTABLE GEORGIAN HOUSE** beautifully situated, 6 miles Llandrindod Wells. 6½ bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 good reception, cloak room. Acetylene lighting. Cottage, garages and farmery. Also 7 small Farms, licensed, several Cottages, woodlands, etc.

CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON, Shrewsbury.

WEST MONTGOMERYSHIRE

188 ACRES.

£6,950

RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING FARM. Glorious spot, near market town. Excellent house, 6-7 bedrooms, bath, 3 reception. Electricity. Central heat. "Aga" cooker. Cottage. Farm buildings. Good land (let); woodlands.

CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON, Shrewsbury.

DORSETSHIRE. £10,000.

VERY CHOICE RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY of about 15 ACRES. (Possession at end of war.) Hall, 4 rec., 10 bed, 4 bathrooms. Main electricity. central heating. Beautiful grounds. 2 Cottages. Farmery. CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON, Shrewsbury.

GENTLEMAN'S FARM OF 194 ACRES SOUTH WORCESTERSHIRE. £11,500

LOVELY OLD HOUSE, modernised, and in fine situation. 3 reception, 6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Electric light. Central heating. 2 Cottages. Excellent farm buildings. Rich farmlands. Ideal mixed Farm. POSSESSION.

CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON, Shrewsbury.

£2,950 2½ ACRES.

BETWEEN STAFFORD AND NEWPORT (SALOP)

COMFORTABLE RESIDENCE, high up. Hall, 3 reception and cloakroom, 6 bedrooms, bathroom. Electric light. Large garage 2 cars. Stables and lofts. Nice old garden. POSSESSION.

CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON, Shrewsbury.

Grosvenor 2838
(2 lines)

TURNER LORD & RANSOM

127, MOUNT ST., LONDON, W.1

Telegrams:
Turloran, Audley, London

JUST IN MARKET, WITH VACANT POSSESSION

SURREY

Adjoining Wentworth Golf Course. 1 mile station.

ARCHITECT DESIGNED HOUSE IN GEORGIAN STYLE



6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, play room. Compact offices with maid's sitting room.

Garage for 2 cars.

Running water in all bedrooms. Central heating. All main services.

Very attractive grounds, inexpensive to maintain, about

3½ ACRES

FREEHOLD £9,750

Tenant's fixtures, curtains, some carpets, garden tools, etc., at valuation. Some furniture, etc., might be sold.

Agents: TURNER LORD & RANSOM, as above.

Standing high on the Chilterns.

BUCKS—HERTS BORDERS

London 23 miles.

AN ATTRACTIVE, MODERNISED HOUSE OF CHARACTER

7 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms. Compact offices, with maid's sitting room. Main electricity, gas and water. Central heating. Modern sanitation.

2 modern 4-roomed cottages, with baths. Garages for 4 cars.

Charming gardens of about 3½ ACRES

Farmland of about 35 ACRES, let off at £45 p.a.

ABOUT 38 ACRES IN ALL



FREEHOLD £10,000

POST-WAR OCCUPATION.

Sole Agents: TURNER LORD & RANSOM, as above.

SANDERS'

WEST COUNTRY ESTATE AGENTS THE MARKET PLACE, SIDMOUTH

SOUTH CORNWALL

Within easy distance of Fowey.

A COMPACT MODERN RESIDENCE on two floors, with 2 reception and 4 bedrooms. Garage. Garden of about 1 ACRE. Freehold. Rates under £10 per annum. Offered subject to resident owner making alternative arrangements. **PRICE £2,250.**

NORTH CORNWALL

Newquay 6 miles. Magnificent position.

A MODERN BUNGALOW RESIDENCE built in Cornish stone with pebbled finish, and with some 2 ACRES of ground. Electric light. 2 reception, 6 bedrooms (all with fitted basins). Annex for maids. Large double garage. **FREEHOLD, £3,750.**

SOUTH CORNWALL

Near St. Austell and Carlyon Bay, with easy access to 2 Golf Courses.

Now let, offered for post-war possession, and affording a fine opportunity.

ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY RESIDENCE with 4 sitting and 11 bed and dressing rooms. Modernised throughout. Central heating. All main services. Grounds of 11½ ACRES, including 6 acres woodland and a wonderful collection of rhododendrons, azaleas, camellias and other flowering shrubs. Offered, **FREEHOLD**, at the very low figure of **£4,600.**

TRESIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley St., W.1

Grosvenor 2861.

Telegrams: "Cornishmen, London"

£5,000.

23 ACRES.

NORTH HAMPSHIRE, 5 miles from Alton (electric trains). Close to village. Charming old-fashioned Residence. 3 reception, billiard room, 2 bathrooms, 10 bedrooms. Esse cooker. Main electricity and water. Telephone. 4 loose boxes. Garage. Farmery. Nice grounds and pasture.—TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (12,588)

TANDRIDGE and LIMPSFIELD COMMON. Golf 1 mile. SURREY. 10 minutes' walk Station. 450 ft. up on sandy loam. Architect-built Residence. Hall, 2 reception, loggia, bathroom, 4 bedrooms. All main services. Central heating. Telephone. Garage. Delightful garden ½ acre. **£4,000.** Possession by arrangement.—TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (21,573)

NORTH DEVON.

68 ACRES.

3 MILES FISHING (both banks). Shooting, Hunting. **HISTORICAL RESIDENCE.** Hall, 3 reception, 2 bath, 6 bed (3 fitted basins h. & c.). Garage, stabling, farmery, etc. Gardens and grounds, 6 acres arable, 22 acres grass, and remainder woodland. **£5,400.**—TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (21,573)

DEVON and S. & W. COUNTIES

FOR SELECTED LISTS OF PROPERTIES

RIPPON, BOSWELL & CO., F.A.I.

(Est. 1884.)

EXETER.

Tel.: 3204.

BERKS, BUCKS and OXON including Thames Valley

For particulars of all properties available apply:—

CYRIL JONES, F.A.I., F.V.A.

STATION FRONT, MAIDENHEAD.

(Tel.: 2083.)

ESTATE

Kensington 1490

Telegrams:

"Est-ate, Harrods, London."

HARRODS

KNIGHTSBRIDGE HOUSE

62/64, BROMPTON ROAD, LONDON, S.W.1

OFFICES

West Byfleet
and Haslemere
Offices

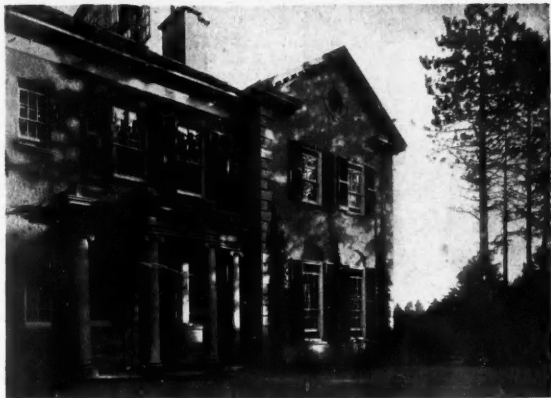
SURREY HILLS

c.3

Magnificent views. In a healthy bracing neighbourhood. About 1 mile from station with electric service to town in about 35 minutes.

HANDSOMELY DESIGNED RESIDENCE

In the Georgian style, approached by drive and entrance lodge and cottage.



Lounge hall, 4 reception, 10 bedrooms, dressing room, 3 bathrooms. Modern drainage. Company's electric light. Water. Radiators. Useful outbuildings.

PARKLIKE GARDENS AND GROUNDS

with woodlands, tennis and other lawns, kitchen garden, fruit garden, in all about

10 ACRES. FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Inspected and recommended by HARRODS LTD., 62/64, Brompton Road, S.W.1. (Tel.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 807.)

IN THE HILL COUNTRY

c.2

BETWEEN BLETCHINGLEY & REDHILL

About a mile from a good town and railway station with electric trains to the City and West End.



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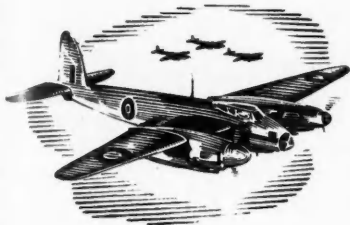
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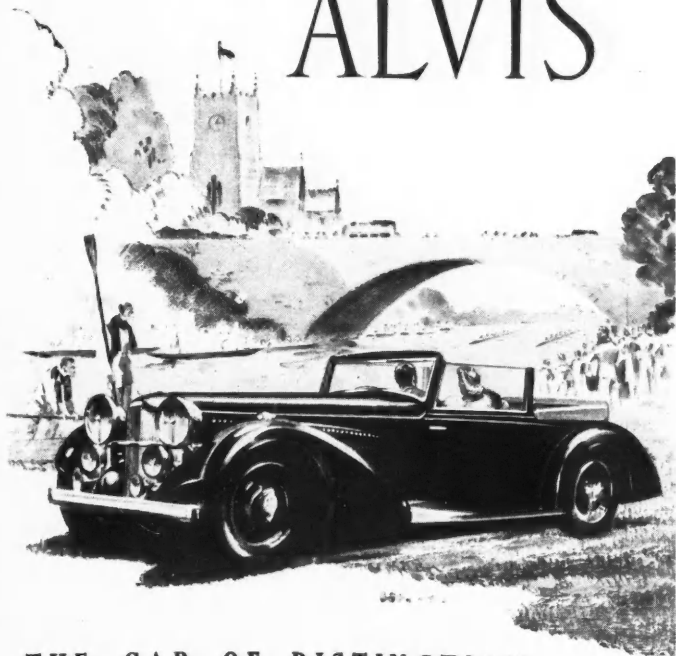
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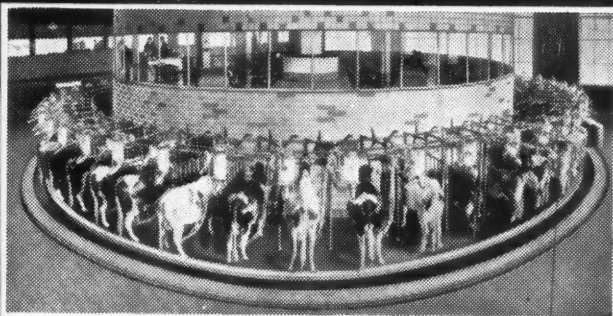
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FOR THE WELL-DRESSED WOMAN

COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. XCV. No. 2470

MAY 19, 1944



Harris

LADY CAMILLA NEVILL

Lady Camilla Nevill is the daughter of the Earl of Portsmouth and of Mrs. John How; her marriage to Lord Rupert Nevill, The Life Guards, younger son of the Marquess and Marchioness of Abergavenny, took place at the end of April

COUNTRY LIFE

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"GETTING TOGETHER"

EVERYBODY agrees that agreement in the farming industry is a good thing, and perhaps the best thing to be said for the Government's dilatory refusal to frame a long-term policy during the war is that opportunity has been given for the desired agreement to emerge. The manifesto of the Eleven Peers published 18 months ago showed that it was possible for men with very varied political preconceptions to sink their differences in an effort of constructive foresight. Since then many political bodies, as well as organisations representing the landed interest in its many aspects, have published their views on the main things to be striven for, and industrial and commercial interests have not been silent. The Conference at Bedford Square which recently handed over to Sir George Courthope, for transmission to the Minister, an agreed "draft of principles," did not, it is true, embrace all the various bodies that have published programmes. But it did comprehend bodies as various as the Central Landowners' Association, the Transport and General Workers' Union, the N.F.U. and the Land Union, and in the Chartered Surveyors' Institution and the Land Agents' Society it found expert backing which should be of great help when the time for discussions arrives.

The agreed policy follows the main lines advocated in these pages for many years, and there is no need to comment upon it in detail here. The "nutrition approach" is accepted, as is the necessity for international and Imperial co-operation in the orderly control of production and marketing. If the State is prepared to continue the functions of the Ministry of Food in regard to the importation and marketing of competitive foodstuffs, and also to maintain a guaranteed price level, landowners and farmers will accept their "good husbandry" and "good management" obligations while asking only for sufficient financial aid to make this possible. There is agreement on the more technical side that mixed farming should be extended and encouraged in order to ensure soil fertility and regular employment throughout the year. Apart from this, the main recommendations of the Scott Committee are adopted, including those regarding adequate agricultural wages and better rural housing and amenities. It is worth noting in this connection that among the 30-odd reports so far published, none has come from the two trades unions in which agricultural workers are mainly organised, and only one of these unions was represented at Bedford Square. Since then, however, the Executive Committee of the National Union of Agricultural Workers has announced that it is engaged in informal discussions as to joint policy with the N.F.U. and the farmers' president has declared that the "next step" on the way to a post-war agricultural policy "will be to arrange a meeting with the workers."

THE LOCATION OF INDUSTRY

RECENT statements of the Government's reconstruction policy reflect the Prime Minister's order of essential priorities, "work, homes, food," which is now being implemented by the scheme for building 300,000 houses in the first two years, and the switching of war factories to pre-fabricated houses. Most of these, it is clear, are destined for the established centres of industry that, owing to expansion or destruction, have most need of them. Last December the President of the Board of Trade implied this by promising to give priority to the special areas in the use, for general production, of any discarded war factories. So far so good. Combined with replanning of the old congested centres and slums of these cities, as illustrated in the plans so far published, this fits in with the political need for getting the wheels of industry into full production as quickly as possible. But, in the longer view, it gives cause for some apprehension lest the evils of over-centralisation of population and industries, which led just before the war to the appointment of the Royal Commission on the Distribution of Industry, will, so far from being mitigated, be increased and perpetuated. It has been well said by Mr. F. J. Osborn that, by delaying decision on planning policy, the Government is in fact deciding that the old form of town development shall continue. All the plans so far proposed, for example, involve outward expansion of the large towns. As Sir Montague Barlow pointed out in a recent interview, little has so far been done by the Government to apply the Commission's recommendations to co-ordinating piecemeal expediency with either regional or national policy. It is still obscure what place in the reconstructed industrial map is to be taken by the new war-production factories, with their new towns. Are they to become new distressed areas? At the other extreme is the likelihood of developments similar to those after the last war at Oxford and Slough which took place in default of controlled planning and have created problems that would have been avoided by a settled policy for the location of new industries in satellite townships.

THE APPLE TREES

THERE are five apple trees here, standing in a row:

One day, when the wind began to blow,
I watched the petals falling
Into the ditch below.

Beyond the wire is an orchard full of apple trees;
One morning the petals fallen from these
Were lying thickly strewn
Over the grass below.

In my garden in England an apple tree stands;
To-day the petals are fluttering over her hands
While she is gathering the bluebells
And the celandines below.

Oflag VII/B, Germany. JOHN BUXTON.

SLUDGE, THE MEDIUM?

WHAT should be done with the organic refuse of cities? This question was first put to a growing industrial civilisation as a hygienic problem of the first order—how to render organic sewage harmless. The answers ranged from sea disposal to aeration and agitation and various methods of sedimentation before discharge into a stream. For many years past the disposal of the residual "sludge" has been a technical puzzle without a satisfactory answer. The various methods adopted to use it as a manure have proved either doubtfully successful or definitely uneconomic. At the present time, however, a long-term programme of "sludge trials" is being carried out by experts from Rothamsted Experimental Station and they may well provide us with guidance for future practice. Meanwhile the Institute of Sewage Purification is recommending the creation of Regional Sewage Authorities with centralised sludge treatment plants who would keep in touch with the agricultural requirements of the district. Sludge has always been regarded as a low-grade fertiliser, but to-day circumstances have changed. Agriculture is short of farm-yard manure, though the higher production of cereal crops leaves a surplus of

straw only a small part of which can be used for cattle-feeding. Why, it is asked, should it not be possible to make a high-grade compost of straw and sludge which can be applied to the land as a valuable manure? Composting is being widely advertised at present by those who believe that freshly prepared humus is the only effective and innocuous fertiliser. Sir Albert Howard's views, briefly set out in last week's issue of COUNTRY LIFE, are by no means universally accepted, and in a future issue the other side of the picture will be displayed. But in any case the Rothamsted experiments should provide much valuable information when the results are available.

A CRICKETER'S BIRTHDAY

TODAY is the seventieth birthday of one who has in his time given as much unadulterated pleasure to his fellow-men as any one alive—Mr. Gilbert Jessop. It was not perhaps the safest of all speculations to go to Lord's to see him bat, but the risk was a thousand times worth taking. If ever there was a "dynamic" cricketer here was one. Everything he did was swift, menacing and aggressive. It is curious to recall now that he was first chosen for England as a fast bowler. His unsurpassable fielding at extra-cover was invaluable in mere point of terror, since the batsman did not dare to run if the ball was conceivably within Jessop's reach. So, too, his batting, apart from its intrinsic merits, had a terror value, for who would dare to declare when there was one on the other side who might make an almost incredibly large number of runs in a quite incredibly small number of minutes? He was the despair of the bowler who could never tell whether according to his mood he would jump out or lie back; the same ball might be treated in one of several different ways, all equally relentless. In the books are to be found various examples of the astounding pace at which he could send the figures on the telegraph board leaping up—191 in 90 minutes against the Players of the South at Hastings, 286 against Sussex in under three hours, and so on. But there is one innings which will be remembered above all the rest, namely that at the Oval which won the Oval Test Match of 1902, a victory which was consummated by Hirst and Rhodes getting the last 15 runs, in George Hirst's memorable words, "by singles." With 263 to get to win and half the side out for 48, Jessop joined F. S. Jackson. He made 104 out of 137 in 75 minutes, his second 50 in 20 minutes, and turned despair into hope. When Jessop retired from the field he "left a gap in society." Many happy returns to him.

THE SERVANT PROBLEM

AS far as any immediate remedy is concerned the recent debate on the shortage of domestic servants did not get much "further." It disclosed a general sympathy with housewives, many of them old or infirm, many young but fully occupied with their young children, who have had to do much more than a full-time job. But it is made clear that at this time of supremely critical importance there could be no release of labour and there was nothing for it but to grin and bear it. The real question is what will happen after the war. Some new features of life it is possible to envisage, such as a skilled cook "living out" and cooking on a communal basis for several neighbouring houses. But what of the housemaid? One thing we do not know is whether girls who have been in one of the Services will be willing to return to an occupation to which they believe, however erroneously, some stigma of inferiority seems to attach. If not, will they be more willing if they are put, perhaps metaphorically, into uniform again, with their duties, wages and times of freedom laid down by some form of charter? Those lucky in having, before the war, good servants of long standing, well paid and treated as friends, probably do not appreciate the hard case of many servants in less kindly and less prosperous surroundings. It is from the basis of these that the problem must be tackled, so that if possible not only the material benefits but their status in the world's often snobbish eye may be improved, but exactly how it is to be done is a problem in need.

A COUNTRYMAN'S NOTES...

By

Major C. S. JARVIS

FROM Salisbury Plain a correspondent reports a flock—congregation is, I believe, the correct term—of a hundred or more golden plover on his farm, and the birds were seen constantly on the fields as late as April 15. From time to time, particularly during cold weather in mid-winter, he has occasionally noticed small parties of these birds among the green plover—it is strange how these two varieties hob-nob together—but they depart always with the spring, and this is the first time he has seen such a big gathering and so late in the year.

The golden plover is frequently recorded in small parties on various upland shoots during the winter in Dorset and Wiltshire, and usually they are respected by the guns in the hope that they will make a regular habit of the visitation and add to their numbers. Unfortunately, however, there is seldom any reward for this abstention, and the golden plover must be regarded as only an occasional visitor in the south, and not a regular resident. One imagines that possibly some feature of the war may be responsible for this unusual appearance of a great number in Wiltshire, and, whatever manifestation of hostilities or training it is that has upset the plover in the north and driven them south, one must hope they do not find anything of the same nature near Salisbury to drive them on further; but probably this is a vain hope.

ANOTHER correspondent gives an account of a very large party of herons—and here, I think, *siege* is the word to use—which he saw in Somerset. When he first noticed them they were flying west in a very ragged V formation, with the birds all out of step, or wing-beats, and obviously trying to get the V more symmetrical, as stragglers were hurrying to catch up, and those pressing on the bird in front were marking time. There was quite a lot of talk from the pack, obviously the N.C.O.s trying to get some improvement in march discipline, and then there came a particularly loud and angry "honk" from the O.C., upon which the column collected together in a group, and it looked for a moment as if they were going to change direction and travel south. Instead, however, after a little manoeuvring they moved off again to the west, but this time in perfect formation of two Vs with every bird in proper alignment.

This points to the fact that birds do act on a word of command when adopting these clean-cut V formations, and with slow flying varieties such as the stork and heron it is easy to understand. It is more difficult to explain how the word is passed down the line when a pack of a hundred or more teal adopt those lightning-like movements usual with these small duck, when every bird in the party swings suddenly right or left, swoops upwards or downwards, or changes formation from line abreast to close column with not one bird mistaking the order, stepping out with the wrong wing, or losing the dressing. The only criticism one can make of these masterly performances is that sometimes the formation adopted is unwise in the presence of the enemy,



T. Edmondson

THE OLD COTTAGE: NEAR FOLKESTONE, KENT

and open order, should be the object at which to aim. On one or two occasions when I have been "shooting for the pot" a pack of teal, after some amazing evolutions, have come straight at my gun-barrels in a close column or cone, and the death-roll, as the result, has been very heavy.

My correspondent states he has never before seen such a large gathering of herons in the middle of the day, and he wonders if the flight was caused by war-time tree-felling driving them away from the heronry. This is a quite possible explanation, and I should take an altogether different view of drastic wood clearance if the demand of our collieries for pit-props should cause our local heronry to move on to another district—one beyond easy flying distance of my stretch of trout water.

COCK pheasants who, at the start of the war or, to be more exact, the beginning of indiscriminate bombing, took great exception to the noise, and greeted both the crumps and the bursts of anti-aircraft fire with loud and angry crowing, have now become too bored with the whole idiotic business to utter protests. If superior mortals choose to make the night hideous it is entirely their own affair, and nowadays one does not hear the indignant crowing from the woods after every distant explosion, for the pheasant sleeps through it all with his head beneath his wing. Or is the explanation the depressing fact that there are practically no pheasants left to crow, and the few wily survivors do not intend to give their roosting site away?

Nightingales, newly arrived in this country from probably some more peaceful land, on the other hand appear to enjoy a really active night, and a correspondent says he did not realise he had so many of these choristers around his house until the guns opened up the other night, and carried on until the early hours of the morning. It seems to him that he had never heard so many of these birds at one time, nor their song so loud and sustained as it was when the raid was at its noisiest. All this makes me green with envy for, though my house is surrounded by what I imagine are ideal nightingale nesting sites, and we also have our disturbed nights, I have not had a pair in residence or heard this bird sing since I retired from a desert land where, although no nightingale would dream of staying in permanent residence, the passing migrants did oblige a bird-loving exile with a few selected numbers to remind him of home and bluebell spinneys in May.

THERE are two small matters, probably nothing more than mere oversights on the part of the Government in the first place, which are causing considerable annoyance as well as pecuniary loss to those concerned. These are the £2 an acre ploughing grant which, as the law now stands, is liable to full income-tax deduction, and the collection of ordinary death duties from the estate of any Home Guardsman killed while attending exercises or when performing defence duties during a raid. Both these small points have been the subject of test cases which have been decided in favour of the Inland Revenue Department, and in each case the presiding judge has expressed the hope that legislation would put the matter right promptly. Apparently Parliament has not yet found time to attend to either matter, and this reminds me of the occasion when a guide, who was showing a party of tourists the depths of the Grand Canyon in Arizona, explained that it had taken four hundred million years to make. On hearing this one of his audience remarked dryly that he had not realised before that it had been a Government job!

WE were taught in other days never to look a gift horse in the mouth, and I suppose, despite the fact that it has to be paid for, one must regard the orange as something in the nature of a gift horse just now. Whatever the ruling may be as to its classification I am going to look this particular gift horse in the mouth, or under the peel, and wonder what country it is which produces such degenerate little growths. One thing which has impressed itself on me during the period since the last war has been the great activities of and keen sense of rivalry between the various horticultural departments all along the Mediterranean littoral in the cause of improving the quality of the orange so as to enable it to compete in a very discriminating and overloaded market. Throughout the miles and miles of Palestine's plain it would be difficult to find in any Jewish or Arab orchard one tree producing anything but first-class fruits of great size and wonderful quality. The same remark applies to Egypt.

It is difficult to believe that the stunted little fruits sold here lately came from French North Africa, for France has always been a leader in horticultural methods, and we have followed; or that Italy is responsible, as Mussolini, despite his many failings, would countenance nothing but the best where fruit-growing and agriculture were at stake. So the oranges of last month must remain a mystery.

TWO WESTMORLAND DALES

Written and Illustrated by W. A. POUCHER

THE wild grandeur of the Cumberland landscape has for decades attracted legions of visitors. The austere beauty of its innumerable scenes has induced people of all ages to return to it again and again, not only to walk in the dales, but also to climb the hills, all of which may be ascended without either danger or difficulty.

There are many fine crags on these mountains and their precipitous faces provide the sensational routes to the summits for the rock climber, who chooses the buttresses and gullies as a means of testing his nerve, skill and balance.

While it is natural that these giants should exercise a strange fascination upon all those who have once experienced the joys of their conquest, there are times when the lover of the beautiful desires to seek the less popular places where solitude and a gentler type of country may be found. Westmorland affords a great variety of hill and dale scenery which contrasts favourably with its western neighbour.

The county boundary runs through Ullswater and over Helvellyn; it then goes from Dunmail Raise and passes just north of the Langdale Pikes to the Stake Pass. After encircling this delectable dalehead by way of Bowfell and Crinkle Crags, it joins that of Lancashire as well as Cumberland at the Three Shire Stone on the top of the Wrynose Pass. A reference to the map will show that the many well-known dales within easy reach of Ambleside are in Westmorland, but, as they are so familiar to thousands, I have chosen the remoter valleys of Mardale and Long Sleddale as the subjects of this article.

Mardale lies on the eastern borders of the Lake District and is accessible by road from both Penrith and Shap by way of the pretty village of Bampton. Up to 1934 it was an almost unknown and secluded valley where the occasional pedestrian crossed one of the passes at its southern extremity perhaps to sleep at the Old Dun Bull Hotel, which lay under by the highest hill in the vicinity — Harter Fell.

In that year the Manchester Corporation commenced the excavation for the foundations of their new dam, and the general outcry at the supposed spoliation of Mardale brought the valley into greater prominence. People who had read accounts of it went there for the first time, maybe to take a cup of coffee at the inn, but more probably to visit the delightful old 17th-century church, which was soon to be engulfed by the rising waters of the new reservoir.

There were a few isolated farms in the valley where the occupants led a hard but healthy life, but these buildings, like the inn, vicarage and church, were scheduled for dismantling. The hotel was closed in June, 1937, and pulled down in the following year. All bodies had been exhumed and removed from the churchyard by the end of 1935; the church was dismantled in 1936. The construction of the dam was commenced in 1936 and completed in May, 1941, and it ultimately raised the level of Haweswater about 100 ft. and increased its area from 342 acres to 974 acres.

As may be expected, this has completely transformed the aspect and scale of the valley, but it must be admitted that Mr. L. Holme Lewis, the engineer of the Haweswater scheme,

has exercised the utmost ingenuity and good taste in all the gigantic changes he has made, not only in the stonework enclosing the new highway on the eastern shore of the lake but also in the design and elevation of the new hotel in Guerness Wood, which might be taken as a model for the perfect mountain inn of the country.

I knew Mardale in the old days, but I must frankly admit that it never appealed to me strongly. In view of the contemplated changes I made a point of visiting it several times during the work by the engineers, and I think the saddest occasion was when I walked for the last time down to the church with the rising waters actually lapping its foundations and engulfing the road near by.

I went back there again in May of last year, and I was astonished at the new beauty which characterised the valley (Fig. 1), especially in the vicinity of the dalehead. A small hill rose to the north of the church and now that the water has reached its final level the tip of it forms a tiny tree-clad island known as Wood Howe. The shattered face of Harter Fell (Fig. 2) rises in the background to the south, its gloomy precipices frowning upon the flooded stretches of Mardale Green, where the ruins of the Old Dun Bull Hotel rest on the floor of the new lake. The Haweswater Hotel is nowadays largely patronised by anglers who have a flair for trout fishing, and the product of their labours makes a welcome addition to the breakfast table of fortunate visitors!

Two well-known passes flank Harter Fell; Nan Bield on the west giving access to Kentmere, and Gate Scarth on the east leading to Long Sleddale. A grass-covered track winds up



1.—THE NEW BEAUTY OF HAWESWATER



2.—HARTER FELL RISING AT THE HEAD OF MARDALE GREEN

to the top of the latter pass and unfolds considerable stretches of Haweswater to the north. The cairn marking the summit stands at a moderate height and when one reaches it, the swelling hills and heathered moorlands of the Shap Fells are revealed to the east. The rather indistinct path threads the nearer of these undulations and then bends to the south to

disclose the head of Long Sleddale far below. A disused quarry road is soon encountered, and this passes through the V-shaped opening in the hills flanked by the steep slopes of Tarn Crag on the east and of Raven Crag on the west. The beck which descends parallel with this road provides a tuneful accompaniment to the walker and it displays here and there charming

cascades as it falls over the miniature precipices which lie in its course. Remarkably fine stone walls flank the road, which can be seen stretching away to the south as far as Sadgill—the highest isolated farm in the dale. A glance back unfolds a wild prospect of the dalehead where the crags of Buckbarrow rise a thousand feet overhead and are the occasional venue of the rock climber.



3.—THE VIEW TOWARDS SADGILL FROM THE SUMMIT OF LONG SLEDDALE

Beyond Sadgill a complete transformation of the valley is apparent, for hedges hem in the road, green fields impart colour to the scene and farms appear in rapid succession. Long Sleddale has been appropriately named, for when I walked its full length for the first time I thought I should never reach Garnett Bridge at its foot. On that occasion I had been invited to stay the night at Godmond Hall (Fig. 4), a house famous for its pele tower and at present owned by Mr. Clement Jones, who has a passionate and justifiable love for the landscape. I followed the lane which skirts Potter Fell from Garnett Bridge, and I shall never forget either the galaxy of broom, may-blossom and rowan which colourfully decorated the hedges, or the blending of the fragrant scents exhaled on this warm spring afternoon.

I duly arrived at Godmond Hall and was welcomed by the Rowlandsons, its kindly occupants, whose soft Westmorland dialect added so much to the pleasure of my visit. The house is one of the fine old places of the county,

and Mr. Clement Jones has been kind enough to send me particulars of its history.

Godmond Hall is called after a family of that name who lived in Westmorland during Plantagenet times. About 1189 William Godmond owned lands "between the highway and the river Kent as far as Bowston" which he had acquired by marriage. These lands to-day form part of the present ecclesiastical parishes of Staveley and Burnside. Alan Godmond is referred to in a document of 1274, and it is about this time that the first Godmond Hall was built—a small and heavily fortified pele tower.

Two detailed accounts of this building have been published; one is contained in Nicholson and Burn's great work on the history and antiquities of Westmorland and Cumberland (T. Cadell, London, 1777); the other is to be found in the volume on Westmorland produced by the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (Stationery Office, 1936). The earlier of these authorities gives the following description:

In Strickland Roger was heretofore a family of the name of Godmond, who gave name to an ancient tower house which still bears the name of Godmond Hall. Part of the house hath been rebuilt, but the tower remaineth in its original form, having been extended as a place of security and defence. The walls are two yards in thickness or upwards, and firmly cemented; the windows small and crossed with strong bars of iron. The lowest floor is arched over and the next above that, laid with massy boards or planks grooved into each other to prevent assaults from above. For the predatory parties did not proceed by way of sap or undermining; but by a compendious method, strove to unroof the building and let themselves down by ropes and ladders.

Since that was written few structural alterations have been made; the barrel-vaulted room on the ground floor of the tower remains exactly as it was; the room "next above," which is used as a bedroom by the present owners, has been given a new mullioned window, with four lights, in place of the small one with iron bars.

The Report of the Royal Commission in 1936 gives more particulars about the structure as it is to-day:

Godmond Hall is of two storeys with attics;



4.—GODMOND HALL WITH POTTER FELL IN THE BACKGROUND

the walls are of rubble and the roofs are slate-covered. At the east end of the house are remains of a square pele-tower, probably of mediæval date. The house was added to the tower probably late in the seventeenth century. The tower is of two storeys and is now gabled from north to south. In the east wall is a small original light. The north front of the house is symmetrically designed and retains some 17th- or early 18th-century windows with solid frames. Inside the building is a late 17th-century staircase with turned balusters and square newels.

Part of the Godmond Hall property lies on the fell above the house and here, at a height of about 1,000 ft., is Potter Fell Tarn, or, as it is occasionally called, Gurnal Dubs, Gurnal being a north-country family name, sometimes spelt Gornall, and dub meaning a deep pool. To complete the picture, there is an island in the tarn (Fig. 5), a boathouse on the mainland, a grouse moor all round, a view of the high fells in the distance and, in the foreground, heather, bracken and rocks.



5.—THE ISLAND IN POTTER FELL TARN

OLD FRIENDS ○ By JAMES THORPE

ALTHOUGH it is little more than thirty years since the second of the two old worthies I am going to describe left us, they are already pleasant memories of a far-distant, legendary era, when graciousness and beauty were parts of our daily life.

To come again by chance upon their portraits is to be reminded what a vast, almost unbelievable, difference separates their simple life of placid, satisfied contentment and happiness from our fevered, aimless existence of anxiety, mad ambition and uncertainty. It is comforting to remember that we once knew two such real Englishmen and we are brought to wonder whether something of their quiet sanity, honesty and friendliness would not help even now to solve some of the problems of the chaos into which we have allowed ourselves to drift. Certain it is that they, in their blissful ignorance, were far happier than we, with all our boastful cleverness, and both enjoyed life to the full.

When we first knew him, just before his portrait was taken, only about forty years ago, old Josh had recently retired from the strenuous toil of farm-labourer in favour of the more leisurely occupation of selling milk, which was better suited to his advancing years and stiffening joints. His supply came from the local dairy farm and was retailed in the town a mile away, his approach being announced by the whistle, which can be seen hanging on his left side. It was a stately, deliberate progress that occupied most of the day. There was little competition in those days and Josh expected his customers to bring their jugs and basins out to his trap, where he remained enthroned in lordly state. Malicious rumour suggested, as it will, that he sometimes increased his supplies at a tap on the way, and our parson affirmed that on rainy days the lid of his can was always removed. But these are idle tales, and it must be remembered that there was then no old-age pension to help the profits. Nor were there any marketing boards or interfering inspectors to meddle with his commercial methods. He could neither read nor write, nor wanted to, and all transactions were on a cash basis; yet his returns to the "missis" were never out by so much as a halfpenny. Of the outside world he knew and cared nothing; his sufficient interests were in his own village and his daily round.

His favourite topic of conversation whenever we met him was his age, and this varied according to the interest and credulity of his hearers. "Old Josh" he was always, to distinguish him from his son of the same name, a stripling of about fifty. When he died in 1910,

he was officially credited with 83 years. The antiquity of his pony was even more uncertain. He had bought her from a gypsy at the very nominal price of about a pound, and this may account for the set of her hind legs. Her too lethargic temperament necessitated the continual use of his short-handled whip, which was plied freely and persuasively to induce some gentle progress, with occasional words of harsh reproof, called forth more by sorrow than by anger. The home-coming school-children awaited him with joy, clambered into his cart and tantalised the old chap almost as much as did his pony.

Our photograph unfortunately does not show his genial smile of welcome, in which his wide mouth was still further extended to expose two prominent yellow fangs. But it does show his decorous "hard hat," his dark, sun-tanned complexion, which tended to confirm a certain suspected Spanish descent, his complacent dignity, his white fringe beard and his neat bow tie. Above all it conveys much of the slow, placid contentment of those gracious times, which was more productive of happiness and accomplishment than all the foolish and futile hurry and noise of to-day. To many of us who remember it seems a pity that the type is very nearly extinct.

Jan was one of the last survivors of the noble race of old farm-labourers, masters of many skilled crafts, who loved their work, honoured their master and his family, could be trusted without the constant supervision of a foreman and never went on strike. Without ever having been to school, he had started work at seven years of age and had never been in a train or travelled more than 10 miles from his home. He worked honestly and cheerfully through all the successive tasks of the farmer's year, doing his job, as he had always done it, with pride in his skill and no concern about that of others.

He spoke quietly and slowly in the pure broad Doric of Devon, with much simple sense and sound philosophy. "Sufficient unto the day" was his simple rule of life, and his primitive creed included only the earning of money enough for beer and baccy and an undisturbed willingness to let the rest "take thought for the things of itself."

It was at the Half Moon, over his evening pints (and they were many) that he was at his best. At first he was difficult to draw out from his quiet, contented gravity, but, once started, he was entertainment for the night, with long memories of the village, stories of field and farm-house and their inhabitants and supreme



JAN TAKES HIS EASE

contempt for the modern idolatry of sport. Once when the company was discussing trains to take them to a football match on the morrow he suddenly burst out with "— the — trains; let's get in the mangolds out of the frost." He had, too, a good store of songs of a forgotten age; for in those happy far-off days we were allowed to sing in pubs and each man had his own particular song or songs, his right to which was never disputed or infringed. Unfortunately we did not realise then the need for recording these and of only one have I an imperfect recollection:

Once I did ride in my coach,
With horses to draw me about;
But now I'm in stirrups (and me and my mare
Jog slowly from village to town).

So adieu to old England, adieu,
And adieu to some thousands of pounds.
If the world had been ended when I had been
young
My troubles would never have come.

Once I did sleep on the best
Of feathers that ever was pluck't,
But now I am glad of a clean bed of straw
To keep out the rain and the cold.

So adieu to old England, etc.

Once I did drink of the best
Of beer that ever was brewed,
But now I am glad of a drop of spring water
That flows on from village to town.

So adieu to old England, etc.

Another pathetic ballad had for its refrain: "When the spring-time comes, gentle Annie," but of this alas! I can remember nothing more definite.

From his weathered face, strong in character and hard experience, stained crimson and purple with cider and outdoor exposure, looked out a pair of shrewd merry eyes. His wide, firm mouth showed determination and wise judgment. His old "ard 'at" covered a thick shock of white hair, which was continued below his chin by a full fringe beard. There was a nobility about the head, which, with slight grooming, might have added dignity to a judge's wig. He carried always to his work his wooden keg of cider, often refilled, and emptied with ease at a short sitting, and was much attached to a short black clay pipe, packed with potent shag at 3d. an ounce, which he gripped tightly between his toothless jaws.

We tried to lure the old chap for a holiday visit to London, where he had a daughter. He promised to consider the suggestion, and a few nights later he delivered his careful decision. "Well," he said, "I've a-thought sometimes I'd like to see this yurr London, but Mother and me us have talked it over and us be come to the conclusion that old England be good enough for us."

After that there was nothing more to be said. At the age of 70 "they old rheumatics" got hold of him and he was very reluctantly compelled to "bide home," living on his old-age pension. Later, misfortunes of various kinds, including the death of Mother, overtook him, and, at the age of 77, his end came quietly and ingloriously in the local "union." But he was a fine specimen of a grand type of countryman, which in 30 years we have seen almost completely disappear.



OLD JOSH ON HIS MILK ROUND

COLLECTORS' QUESTIONS

THE BLACKAMOOR MOTIF IN FURNITURE

I HAVE three curious chairs, one of which was illustrated in the article about Hall Barn in COUNTRY LIFE a year or so ago, and I am wondering if anything is known about them. They are very large (4 ft. high and 3 ft. wide), covered with Venetian velvet, heavily carved with figures and branches, the faces and hands of the figures being in some cases of black wood. The chairs are mainly mahogany or strong dark wood. I should be most grateful if you can identify them.—VISCONTRESS BURNHAM, Hall Barn, Beaconsfield, Buckinghamshire.

These highly decorative chairs are early 18th-century Venetian of a design that is associated with a craftsman-designer Andrea Brustolon (1662-1732). A very similar set identified as by Brustolon is in the Museo Civico at Venice. The use of blackamoor figures as supports to chairs, stools, stands and tables, continued in this Venetian furniture throughout the eighteenth into the nineteenth centuries; the earlier work by the originator of the style, as in the case of Lady Burnham's chairs, is however of far finer quality than the later. The chair illustrated is probably of walnut-wood varnished; sometimes the faces, hands and legs of the figures are of ebony with the whites of the eyes of bone or ivory. The later work is more often of a softwood stained and ebonised and partly silver-gilt, and the figures are coarsely drawn, with none of the earlier elegance. Such later furniture was also made in other parts of Italy besides Venice. This furniture with blackamoor figures must have been particularly popular in England judging from the large quantity that has been imported and exists here.

PORTRAIT OF A MOOR, BY THE FIRST "AMERICAN" ARTIST

In my dining-room I have an oil painting in beautiful colouring and perfect preservation. As you will see from the enclosed photograph, it is the portrait of a Moroccan warrior. On the sword is inscribed "Mahamet Ben Ali Abagle, Mowe Embea," and the artist (signed) is John Smibert 1726. I should be grateful, as a regular reader of COUNTRY LIFE, if you could trace the history in connection with this painting,

which measures: length 50 ins., width 42 ins.—JAMES MACMAHON, Viewmount House, Inverness.

We are indebted to Mr. Basil Gray, of the Department of Oriental Antiquities, British Museum, for the identification of the subject of this portrait as the Ambassador to Britain from the Sultan of Morocco. He refers us to *The Political State of Great Britain, January-June 1726*, Vol. xxxi, page 99, where it is stated: "His Excellency Mohammed Ben Ali Abgale, Ambassador from the Emperor of Morocco, had his first private audience of his Majesty; as he had the next day of the Royal Highnesses; on the 28th of the young Princesses." The words quoted by Mr. Macmahon as "Mowe Embea" would appear to refer to this Moorish embassy.

John Smibert was born in Edinburgh in 1684 and worked as a house- and coach-painter till he came to London, where he studied in Thornhill's Academy, subsequently going to Rome. On his return he established himself as a portrait-painter till, in 1727, he embarked with Bishop Berkeley on the latter's scheme to erect a college of arts and sciences in Bermuda. On its collapse the Bishop and painter proceeded to America, where Smibert established himself at Boston. As the first resident European artist his services were much in demand among the colonists, and Smibert greatly influenced early American artists.

This interesting portrait was evidently painted when he was at the height of his success in London, though it is perhaps a tribute rather to his enterprise (in securing sittings from the distinguished foreigner) than to any extraordinary talent.

A TEA-POT WITH TWO SPOUTS

I enclose a rough sketch of an old brown glazed earthenware tea-pot with two spouts, designed to pour two cups simultaneously. If you think it is worth reproducing, I should like to know if the pot is of interest, as I have never seen one like it.

The pot is 6 ins. high, and with the lid



MOHAMMED BEN ALI ABGALE, MOORISH AMBASSADOR TO BRITAIN, 1726, BY JOHN SMIBERT

See Question: Portrait of a Moor by the First "American" Artist

8½ ins.; its outside diameter is 7 ins. The ornament is embossed.

It has been in the family of the owner for four generations, and is therefore at least 80 years old.—CHARLES H. LOMAX, Helmeth, Church Stretton, Shropshire.

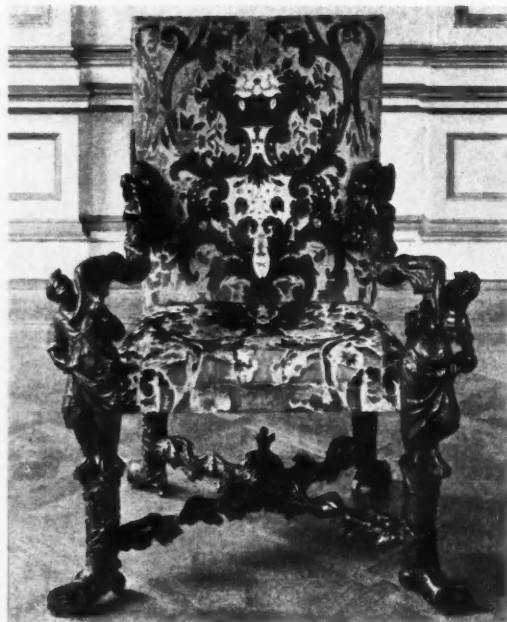
The tea-pot with two spouts is unusual also in respect of the applied reliefs, the designs of which we have not been able to find duplicated on other wares. There can be little doubt, however, that it was made in one of the Staffordshire potteries. The four-sided section of the spouts, also an unusual feature, recalls spouts of hexagonal section with the same "S" curve on Staffordshire teapots made about the middle of the eighteenth century. The lid dropping into a socket, instead of spreading like the brim of a hat over a short neck, begins to appear commonly on tea-pots from the Whieldon and other factories about 1750-60, a period also indicated by the handle with its upturned thumb-rest. On the other hand, the clay "body" of the tea-pot seems from the description to be brown-firing rather than red, which would speak for a date not much later than 1750. From all these considerations it seems likely the tea-pot was made for a special order or as a gift from the maker, and does not represent a type put on the market in the ordinary way. In recent years two-spouted pots have been in use in the establishments of large caterers who sell tea by the cup. Another old two-spouted tea-pot was recently illustrated in the Correspondence columns of COUNTRY LIFE.

AN OLD IRON CHEST

Could you please let me know the date and probable place of origin of this old iron chest? The paintings are rich in colour and inside there is a complicated locking system.

I enclose also a photograph of one of the figures.—H. R. HOLDEN (Captain), Sibdon Castle, Claven Arms, Shropshire.

The polychromed iron coffer illustrated is central or southern German work of the first half or middle of the seventeenth century. These coffers were intended to be used as strong-boxes, the equivalent of the modern burglar-proof safe, and were extensively exported. We have



CHAIR, WITH DETAILS OF ITS PAIR, CARVED WITH FIGURES OF BLACKAMOORS. VENETIAN, ATTRIBUTED TO ANDREA BRUSTOLON, EARLY EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. AT HALL BARN, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

See Question: The Blackamoor Motif in Furniture



PAINTED IRON COFFER, MID-SEVENTEENTH CENTURY. (Right) ONE OF THE PORTRAITS ENLARGED

See Question: An Old Iron Chest



Low Countries and a protégé of the publisher, engraved two further subjects—*Duke Cherries* and *A New Love Song*.

As was not unusual with prints of this period, the title is repeated in French. This was to meet the growing Continental demand for good British prints and engravings following the French Revolution—a trade fostered by such famous publishers as John Boydell and Paul Colnaghi.

Probably no prints have been more extensively copied than Wheatley's *Cries*. Genuine impressions should measure approximately 11½ ins. by 14½ ins. including the narrow stippled border. Fakes are almost invariably hand-coloured, and lack the fine detail of the early prints. Colnaghi's set was colour-printed from the copper plates, that is to say the colours should be confined strictly to the dots and etched lines of the design with the white paper showing through. The presence of Colnaghi's imprint and date is no guarantee of authenticity.

seen examples painted with burgher coats of arms and dates between 1620 and 1650. The heads on the present example are too fanciful to afford any clue from the costume as to the date of the painting, though the one head of which an enlarged photograph is reproduced suggests a date round 1670. The hunting scene on the end is a frequent decorative picture of German domestic ironwork and woodwork of the period.

A "BILLY AND CHARLEY"

I seem to remember some time back an article in one of your numbers on lead tokens.

I enclose a very rough rubbing of one found recently at Romsey which has a number, or date, 1009. Could you tell me anything about it?—JULIAN WALSH, Redbourn, Chilworth, Southampton.

and Charley became more ambitious, producing ampullæ, reliquaries, and even small statues—we have seen a comparatively large figure of St. George on horseback—in zinc, "Roman" daggers, and large fibulæ in cock metal.

Many of these were said to have been found at Brooks's Wharf, Queenhithe, Upper Thames Street. One dealer in antiquities was so impressed by these objects that he bought 1,100 of them for £346, and then took action against the *Athenæum* for libel when they were condemned as forgeries. Most of them, like this specimen, bear unreadable inscriptions in Lombardic capitals and dates (1011 and 1099 are the commonest) in Arabic numerals. The human figures, which frequently occur on them, are usually warriors in pseudo-14th-century armour with bascinets, or demi-figures of kings.

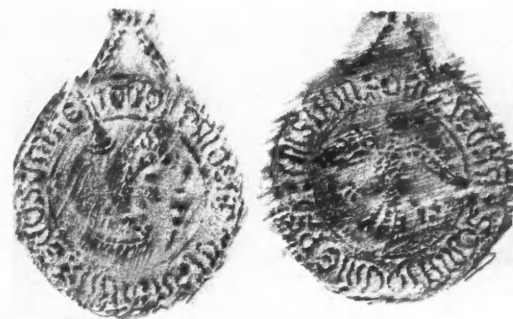
There are a number of specimens in the Lewes Museum, and the British Museum possesses a representative collection for the use of students. The best account of these fakes is in the *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, Vols. XXIII and XXV and the *Archæological Journal*, Vol. XXI, and the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1858.

"CRIES OF LONDON"

I enclose a photograph of a print in my possession. According to the title it is evidently one of a series of "Cries of London," as it bears this name and a plate number. The inscription indicates that it was engraved by A. Cardon after a painting by F. Wheatley. Can you give me any information about this print and the series to which it belongs?—(Mrs.) T. A. STYLES, Barcombe, Sussex.

Between 1792 and 1795 Francis Wheatley painted a series of pictures of peddlers hawking their wares through the streets of London. Thirteen of these subjects were engraved in stipple by Cardon, Vendramini and others to form the famous set known as Wheatley's *Cries of London*. They were published by Colnaghi in black, brown and bistre, and a few sets, now scarce and valuable, were delicately printed in colours.

Our correspondent has an example of the fourth print in the series, *Do You Want Any Matches?*, which was engraved by Antoine Cardon in 1794. Cardon, a refugee in England from the



LEAD MEDALLION. MID-NINETEENTH CENTURY

See Question: A "Billy and Charley"



AN 18th-CENTURY STAFFORDSHIRE TEA-POT WITH TWO SPOUTS

See Question: A Tea-pot with Two Spouts

This large circular lead medallion is not mediæval, but a typical "Billy and Charley" of about 1857-58. Two Thames "mud-rakers," whose Christian names were William and Charles, and who lived in Rosemary Lane, Tower Hill, inspired by the long prices paid by mid-19th-century antiquaries for antiquities dug up in the City of London, made great numbers of leaden plaques similar to this, which they professed to have found on the site of the new docks at Shadwell between June, 1857, and March, 1858. Other examples were stated by them to have been found at Dowgate, and indeed every sewage and railway operation in the City.

In 1858 a comprehensive exhibition of these "finds" was held by the British Archaeological Association. About 1866 Billy



THE FOURTH PRINT OF THE FAMOUS LATE 18th-CENTURY SERIES OF CRIES OF LONDON BY WHEATLEY, ENGRAVED BY CARDON

See Question: "Cries of London"



1.—THE WEST SIDE, IN THE LEAFY SETTING OF A GEORGIAN LANDSCAPE LAY-OUT

HALL PLACE, WEST MEON, HAMPSHIRE—I

THE HOME OF THE HON. ROLAND AND MRS. CUBITT

Built in the late seventeenth century by Isaac Foxcroft, the grounds include the framework of a nearly contemporary landscape lay-out

By CHRISTOPHER HUSSEY

BOTH East and West Meon, delectable villages on the chalk stream of that name, were Winchester Church property throughout the Middle Ages—in the case of East Meon till a hundred years after the Reformation. Consequently they contain no ancient secular house of importance; Hall Place seems to have been the

Prior of St. Swithun's hall from which his manor was administered, just as the Court House at East Meon was the Bishop's, where the courts-leet and courts-baron and manorial benes were held. But whereas the splendid hall probably built by Bishop William of Wyckham at East Meon still stands, the hall at West Meon disappeared centuries ago, its

name alone surviving in the delightful house begun by a certain Isaac Foxcroft in the last quarter of the seventeenth century. It was enlarged and altered in the following century, continuing to be the residence of the lords of the manor, and, not long before the war, was acquired and admirably done up by Mr. and Mrs. Roland Cubitt.

It is a typical Hampshire house, of red brick with an old colour-wash of yellow ochre on the entrance side (Fig. 3), brownish tiles on its steep hipped roofs, and the coved external cornice of its date. Lying on the south bank of the Meon, where a lane and the river wind down the valley from East Meon, the ground rises gently at the back of the house in a great sweep of ascending lawn to two towering beeches (Fig. 2), a surviving part of a very interesting, and now picturesque, formal landscape lay-out, little later than the building of the house in date.

In the north front (Fig. 3) the centre section of five windows, further defined by the lead ridges of the hipped roof, is evidently the original part, extended subsequently by the addition of two wings running southwards, that to the right of the entrance front forming the west side (Fig. 1), the latter containing the offices. Parts of the east wing may be survivals of a previous building, on the evidence of the hearths and of the old bake-house at its south end. In any case, the Foxcroft house, as built, evidently had office quarters additional to its symmetrical body. On the south side the earlier, rectangular, centre is clearly differentiated (Fig. 6), recessed between the added wings. The west face is divided by plain brick pilasters into three equal compartments of two bays each, the centre carrying a rather steep-pitched pediment of white-painted



2.—BETWEEN TWO OLD BEECH TREES PLANTED AXIALLY TO THE SOUTH FRONT

(Right) 3.—THE ENTRANCE FRONT, CREAM WASH ON BRICK. The five middle windows represent the original extent of the house

boards containing a lunette window. The ground-floor windows on this front have rubbed brick lintels with triple "keystone" features, an adornment not found elsewhere in the building. The character of this west façade suggests a date 1710-20. The lie of the land in this direction, gently falling from south to north but level on the axis of the house, further suggests that, when the additions were made, the house was intended to be approached from this direction, though not entered, since there is no doorway on this side. A lofty belt of beeches, parallel to the east-west axis, rises on the right of this wide vista (Fig. 1) and there are traces of a corresponding belt on the left. The beeches are part of a remarkable instance of landscape planting, which extends up the hill to the south. Its also forming one side of the vista up to the west front suggests that the additions to the house and the planting were contemporary; conversely, the assumption that the landscape



4.—ISAAC FOXCROFT'S FOXES AND CYPHER ABOVE THE FRONT DOOR. (Right) 5.—ONE OF THE FOX-HEADED KEYSTONES OVER THE LOWER WINDOWS

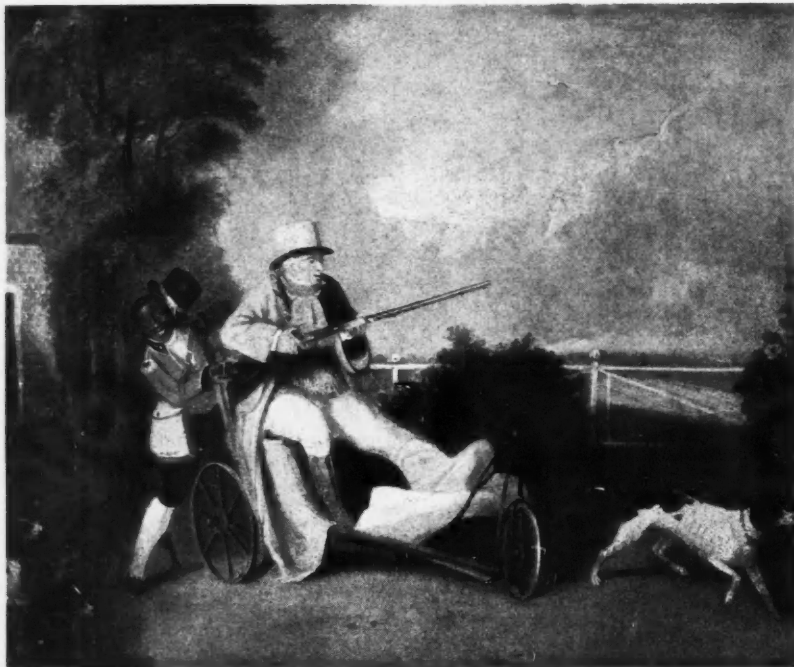
plan was based on an axial approach to the west front brings the whole lay-out, to-day rather disconnected, into focus.

The additions and landscape planting early in the eighteenth century are thus seen to have transformed Hall Place from something in the nature of a substantial yeoman's house into a minor gentleman's residence, a process widespread in Kent, West Sussex and East Hampshire as a result of the great expansion in corn-growing in the closing decades of the previous century and the early 1700s. It is the age of Farnham's development as "the biggest wheat market in the country," as Defoe described it, whither corn was transported from all the district south and west; and of Winchester's development in rivalry as a corn-exporting seaport. Then, as again now, the swelling contours of the chalklands were under full arable cultivation, and many a yeoman family, in a generation or two, found themselves able to set up as gentry.

This seems the most likely explanation of Hall Place's development. After the Dissolution the Prior of Winchester's possessions in West



6.—IRISES BY THE PAVED COURT TO THE SOUTH FRONT



7.—THE OLD SPORTSMAN

Meon were granted to Thomas Wriothesley, 1st Earl of Southampton, and formed part of that nobleman's vast estate. The 4th Earl sold West Meon soon after the Restoration to a certain Thomas Neale, owner of it in 1664, who sold the manor in 1677 to Isaac Foxcroft. In 1773 Henry Foxcroft was still its owner. There can be little room for doubt that Isaac Foxcroft was the builder of the centre of Hall Place, since foxes' masks are amusingly introduced into the keystones of all its ground-floor windows on the north side (Fig. 5), and the entire animal into the decoration of the door-case (Fig. 4). The frieze panel over the door, pierced *à jour*, centres upon a cypher

linking the initials I and E, with the F worked in subordately; presumably for Isaac and his wife. The imposts are also carved with panels in relief of fruit including hops. The whole is a very delightful and unusual piece of craftsmanship of about 1680, possibly by a Winchester carver familiar with Grinling Gibbon's screen in the College chapel. There are grotesque human and animal masks over the upper windows too. A curious detail is that the present sash windows do not occupy the whole of the square-headed apertures in the brickwork, their curved tops leaving a space rendered in cement, while those of identical size in the



8.—A BLACK BOY WITH FRUIT

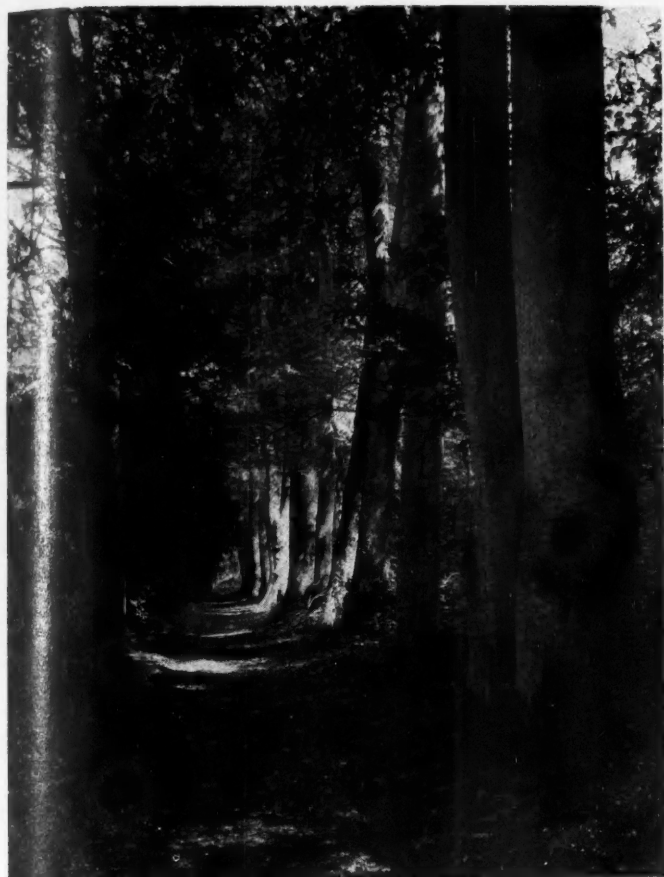
additions at the sides fit normally. The reason probably is that the original windows were casements, replaced, when the wings were added, with thick-barred sashes, which did not quite fit, and that were later still replaced by sashes with thin bars.

On the south side (Fig. 6) the central pair of windows, with brick hood moulds, lights the staircase. Their glazing bars are of the earlier type of thick section in use in 1720. When windows on the north side were fitted with thin-barred sashes, to obtain more light, apparently some of these south windows were left as giving sufficient light, which was also the case with those facing west.

As built, Hall Place was a compact rectangular house of the almost universal Charles II type, with a central entry leading to a square staircase (Fig. 9), and a pair of rooms on either side. The original plan has been much modified in the course of 250 years, and the interior will be illustrated in a further article. Here attention can be drawn only to a single aspect of the taste it displays, namely the entertaining theme of "black boys." A pair of them, from Venice, greet us on entry; a picture, attributed to Bogdani, of one admiring a parrot can be seen in the room adjoining to the right. The admirable study of a black boy holding a basket of fruit (Fig. 8) is reputed to be by Reynolds, and is certainly in his manner. In a delightful picture in the dining-room the artist, an unknown humorist, shows a gouty old sportsman in a bath chair being wheeled round his garden, in search of game among the bushes, by an excited boy in livery, accompanied by his pointers (Fig. 7). The



9.—ENTRY HALL AND STAIRCASE



VIEWS OF THE AVENUES, FORMING THREE SIDES OF A SQUARE, ON THE SLOPE TO THE RIGHT IN FIG. 1

10.—Looking east along the north avenue. (Right) 11.—Old yews and beeches: looking up the east avenue

old gentleman is excellently portrayed, but, whoever the artist, he was not very good with dogs.

Going out of the house by the glass door under the stairs, we find ourselves again in the paved space enclosed by the wings and looking up the slope of the down. A collection of spirally clipped box trees in pots and tubs figure here as well as on the entrance front, and are very much in character with the building. Other small flowering shrubs also stand in large earthenware pots against a background of lavender at the foot of the walls. On either side of a broad flight of steps a brick retaining wall supports long beds of irises, equally effective seen as a foreground to the house or against the distant haze of young beech foliage on the old trees at the top of the lawn.

A grass ramp in the middle of this, where the slope steepens, shows that the formal lay-out apparently undertaken about 1720 was also related to the centre axis of the south front, and that the pair of old beech trees at the top of the lawn are therefore part of it (Fig. 2). At the south-west corner of this square area of lawn, a gate opens into the angle of another, larger, square enclosure. This consists of three narrow lofty avenues of beeches, old yews, hollies and some Scotch firs, each some 200 yds. long. One of them climbs the hill (Fig. 11), the other two, parallel to each other, lead off at right angles from its top and bottom, enclosing what is now a paddock with its fourth, west, side open. Half way along the south, upper, walk (Fig. 12) the ground has been made up on its inner side, towards the paddock, into a roughly semicircular platform,

now partly covered by two old yews, but which may have been the emplacement of some kind of temple or garden seat. The finest trees are in the lower walk (Fig. 10), where there is an uninterrupted succession of columnar silver stems. Perhaps they are most beautiful on a sunny day when the

trees are not in leaf and the lacework of branches and twigs forms a metallic network against a blue sky. It is these beeches that are seen on the right of Fig. 1, forming the side of the broad vista to the west front of the house. This is in its turn closed westward by a walk of horse-chestnuts, from which the photograph was taken, descending the slope from the west end of the lower beech walk.

Though its skeleton only survives, and that imperfectly, this lay-out can be added to the small extant group of early, formal, landscape gardens, of which the poet Waller's "Groves" at Hall Barn are the most spectacular, and the earliest. Another is the miniature Le Notre lay-out planted by Dr. Brickenden at Inkpen Old Rectory in about 1695. These both employ the Italian principle of radiating and intersecting alleys. This one, on the contrary, foreshadows the enclosing "belt," which became the principle of the *ferme ornée*, recognised by 18th-century opinion as one of the origins of informal landscape design, and worked out in the second quarter of the century by such amateurs as the poet Shenstone at his place The Leasowes. It is a short step from these rectangular enclosures and straight rows of trees, to belts less formally disposed, affording glimpses of prospects or rural scenes, and diversified with carefully sited urns or statues, which made up the so-called *ferme ornée*. Hall Place, indeed, can be regarded as a connecting link between that and earlier geometrical designs, and as such fills a gap in the history of landscape design. All the more pity that we know nothing more than the name, Mr. Foxcroft, of its planter.

(To be concluded.)



12.—Scotch firs and yews in the south avenue, looking west

ORIGINS OF BIRD MIGRATION

By RICHARD PERRY

CUCKOOS, swallows, nightingales, here in summer, but in winter—where? In southern Europe, Africa especially, some in India, some in tropical and Arctic seas. Why this divergence between winter and summer homes?

The solution is obvious, you will say: these species are too delicate to survive an English winter and must therefore retreat south, to return to their nesting territories another summer; for in spring and summer the lode-stone of every bird is its nesting territory, and in autumn and winter its feeding territory.

Yet, while climatic influences are present, they are far from being sole factors in this phenomenon, for—

(1) Some members of those species that we are accustomed to regard as resident in this country throughout the year both emigrate south and immigrate from countries further north in autumn: for instance, blackbirds, robins, thrushes.

(2) Many species as well suited to wintering in the British Isles as close relatives, who do so successfully (and are indicated in brackets), retreat south, as a species, in autumn: *e.g.* ring-ouzes (blackbirds), tree-pipits (meadow-pipits), whinchats (stonechats).

(3) Certain species of birds wintering in the British Isles survive with difficulty: *e.g.* long-tailed titmice and Dartford warblers. The 11 other British-breeding warblers go south in autumn, though an occasional odd bird winters in Devon or Cornwall.

(4) In certain species, birds from the same nest will be both resident and migratory: *e.g.* blackbirds, green plover, pied wagtails.

(5) Certain species come to winter in the British Isles from northern countries, for whom our winter may still prove too severe: *e.g.* redwings.

(6) Immigrating species arrive in this country in spring when the weather is still unsuitable for them, or may linger too long in autumn, in either case to perish: *e.g.* chaffs.

(7) Certain migratory species leave the British Isles immediately after the nesting, while their special food is still plentiful: *e.g.* cuckoos and swifts.

(8) There are some east to west lines of migration, and local climatic movements, but the vast majority are markedly north and south.

(9) There is a marked restlessness to be observed in migratory species at the appropriate seasons.

(10) There is no immediate climatic or dietetic reason why these southern wintering species should fly north in spring from their tropical or sub-tropical winter homes.

Clearly, then, the phenomenon of migration has a deeper underlying cause than one purely of climatical necessities, especially when we recall the precision with which many species come and go year after year, almost to the day, regardless of weather conditions. Any hypothesis of the origins of migration must show some connection with climatic factors, and, at the same time, account for that inner force that appears to control the migrating bird.

The most notable feature of the geographical distribution of birds is that only one order, the penguins, cannot definitely be assigned an original birthplace north of the Equator, though the evidence we have supports a northern origin in their case, too. Such species as trogons and parrots, essentially southern-breeding birds to-day, have been found fossilised in France. Nor must it be forgotten that our earliest feathered bird, the archæopteryx, was located in Bavaria, and all other traces of birds still retaining their reptilian teeth have been found in North America and England. It is reasonable to conclude that the earliest birds inhabited the northern hemisphere.

When their numbers increased, the various species would tend to spread north, south, east and west in search of suitable feeding and breeding grounds. We know that the groupings of

certain species of birds and beasts over the world are complementary to the suggested outline of land-masses once joined but now separated by oceans. Northern Europe and the Arctic regions were the limit of their northerly advance. Summer in the Arctic endures less than three months, yet the Siberian tundras are the breeding grounds of countless millions of birds from both hemispheres. What is the nature of their especial attraction for nesting birds?

There is no spring in the Arctic. The south-west wind blows, a thaw sets in, ice and snow melt, and a luxuriant foliage, nine months buried under several feet of snow, grows rapidly everywhere. When the snow has melted, these tundras become a land of dwarf trees and bushes, still bearing last year's fruit, preserved by the snow: cranberries, cloud-berries, creeping willows, and low lichens and mosses. Pools, swamps and large lakes dotted with islands abound.

In such areas, of almost incalculable extent, there is food for all. But to a nesting bird the short Arctic summer offers something of greater value than all these advantages together: the stimulus to its reproductive system of long weeks of perpetual daylight. An essay in itself could be written about the influence of light on birds.

There is no reason to suppose that in past ages, glacial eras excepted, the Arctic was any less attractive. To-day, migratory streamers from the Arctic tundras stretch out to every corner of the world. For instance, that amazing wading bird, the sanderling, breeding farther north than any other bird in the Arctic Circle, winters as far south as the Antarctic, at such widely divergent points as Australia and Patagonia.

Such an astounding range between winter and summer quarters may have been built up by southern-moving sanderling "o'er-leaping" others of their species already in occupation of wintering places nearest to their breeding quarters: successive waves "o'er-leaping" ever farther south in search of empty country. So we arrive at what is said to be an observed fact, that, generally speaking, the farther north a bird breeds the farther south it migrates in the autumn.

In some past age, then, there was a huge resident avian population on the Arctic tundras.

Then the first of the Ice Ages set in. At the outset there was a slight lengthening of the polar cap only in winter, sufficient to drive those birds breeding farthest north south in winter, though they were able to return to their breeding grounds in the summer, with the melting of the southern fringes of the ice-cap. In course of time the polar glaciers steadily lengthened. There came an era when the whole of the Arctic was uninhabitable in the winter, though the birds were still able to return for a short breeding season at midsummer. The habit of north and south migration was already becoming ingrained in successive generations of birds.

When the glacial epoch was at its most intense, a vast area of land, extending right across the northern hemisphere and as far south as central France, was too cold for the birds throughout the year. One of the strongest forces governing a bird is the inclination to return to its nesting place or feeding ground. Thus these ousted birds would fly as far north as the ice-cap permitted every spring, so that the north and south seasonal shuttle-movement continued, and was gradually strengthened to become an essential part of their life-cycle.

Then the glaciers of the first Ice Age began to melt northwards, so that the birds were able to breed ever farther north again, and ever nearer to their true homes. But they still flew south at the approach of winter, as they had become accustomed to do, and perhaps farther south than the severity of the climate demanded, to those lands where they had wintered when the polar cap was at its most southerly point. In spring mating and nesting ground was the dominant attraction. After the nesting season there filtered into the bird's organism the cumulative, inherited instinct to fly south to winter feeding grounds, an instinct associated with that season.

There were three, or four, distinct Ice Ages, with considerably milder climatic eras between them. Thus over many thousands of years this north and south seasonal migration would become so powerfully ingrained that, as has been the case with so many of a bird's instincts, there came a time when in some species many of its provisions seemed to have outlived their original use, and the bird responded rather to an instinctive call than to a climatic demand. This would account for the many irrelevancies of bird life as we see it to-day.

PLEASURES OF THE CLOSE SEASON

AS the shooting season closes many men put away their interest in game birds with their guns. Without presuming to criticise, one cannot help feeling that they lose a lot. Of course, it is undeniable that in these strenuous times many good sportsmen have precious little leisure for what I may call close season "recreation"; in fact, one of the chief reasons for the increasing popularity of syndicates is that men can get the sport they want without any of the attendant worries of management.

CHANGED OUTLOOK

But it seems to me that if those who virtually never set foot upon their tenancies except on shooting days were once in a while to stroll leisurely round them in the close season, they would realise that the "worries" are largely offset by the varied interest of every passing hour. Perhaps it is because I am getting old, but I confess without the slightest shame that, interpreted in its widest sense, the preservation of game gives me nowadays more pleasure than the shooting of it.

I have not joined the anti-sport brigade, nor am I likely to, for could I choose the happiest way of passing from this troublous world, it would be on a red bog with a gun in my hand, after the manner of the last snipe I had killed clean. Still it is natural enough that when

the flesh begins to weaken and one can no longer keep pace with the youngsters, one's outlook changes somewhat and one looks forward to the pleasurable occupations of the spring and summer rather than regretfully backward to another shooting chapter closed. I never can understand why men who have been active in their day lose interest in sport, or perhaps I should say in sporting birds, for were one to outlive Methuselah one would still be learning something new of Nature every year.

What applies to those who have most of their lives behind them applies even more forcefully to the young. The boy who learns the ways of wild creatures in their natural haunts, and especially at those seasons of the year when they are immune from interference, lays up treasure for himself which will profit him in after-life. Unfortunately there are subjects of more importance for the youngster to imbibe, and, the Easter holidays apart, he does not get much chance.

LEARN FROM THE WILD BIRDS

I recollect that once or twice in my boyhood, by some merciful dispensation of Providence in the shape of a childish and infectious ailment I exchanged the discipline of Winchester for a spell of luxurious ease at our old keeper's elbow. There is no type of country perhaps so definitely educative as moor and

bog, if for no better reason than that, while the least intelligent person with the minimum of exertion can learn of partridge preservation or pheasant rearing on a shoot where half a dozen keepers are engaged on the one thing or the other, there are only wild birds in a wild country. When all is said they are the creatures which, if one does a lot of patient watching, teach one more about woodcraft than any sporting treatise ever written.

I wonder, for example, how many men, who possibly shoot quite a few snipe every year, give them a thought in the nesting season. Yet there are few birds more attractive to watch, and few that give the close observer better opportunities. Most of us, because our casual acquaintance with them in the winter has been made perhaps under conditions in which they are getting up in wisps at fifty yards, never recognise that with the changing seasons they shed many of their more erratic habits. In very truth many of us unconsciously destroy whatever chances there may be of seeing snipe at any time of the year, simply because we look for them in the wrong places. We go out and draw our rushy meadows absolutely blank when we might have known that with soft weather and a full moon they would be feeding in the red bogs. And vice versa. Then we say that the snipe are hopelessly incalculable birds, not

realising that our own incalculable ignorance of the barometrical conditions that influence their movements is actually responsible for our days of disappointment.

DRUMMING IN THE BOGS

As I was saying, the spring snipe is metaphorically a bird of quite another colour. It will not quite allow you to put salt on its tail, but it does lose a great deal of its wildness with the urge to mate, and you will know the time to get your first close-up of a snipe's domestic life when you hear the drumming in the bogs—one of the first sounds, and quite the most joyous, of spring. I do not know whether it has ever been definitely established that both sexes drum; some people say this is the case, but it is impossible to tell a cock snipe from a hen, in so far as size and markings are concerned, the question will always be debatable. Usually, however, the cock is the aerial musician, producing the sound by means of an acute dive from a great height, which forces the air through the quivering wings to strike against the outer tail feathers.

Perhaps the most curious thing about the drumming is that the bird will continue these aerobatics until it is almost exhausted by repeated climbs and dives, and that, although in

winter you may see much the same kind of descent, the tail feathers are closed and so there is no sound. Obviously, I think, the cock performs his aerial stunts for the edification of his mate, and it is in fact by watching the drumming bird that you can often find the whereabouts of the sitting hen. He will not come right down on to the nest, usually alighting some little distance off and uttering a sharp note to call her attention. In fact, unless you happen to walk into the nest by chance it will still take you some time to find it, for snipe as a rule select fairly thickish cover, and make two or three pathways under the arching grasses from the actual site. Both birds use this covered approach, and if they have observed you (and it is about a hundred to one you will not have escaped their sharp sight), the hen will rise silently from the far end of the exit. Then the cock will very likely indulge in another spot of drumming, this time maybe to amuse you and distract your attention from the immediate neighbourhood.

This last observation is based only on an incident when one day I disturbed a pair of birds unwittingly. The hen flew off and pitched less than a hundred yards away, and her mate ascended towards the stratosphere and did his stuff. And, incidentally, I did not find the nest.
J. B. DROUGHT.

GROWTH FROM THE SOIL

By NEGLEY FARSON

MY grandfather, as I have written elsewhere, kept his three Negro servants by the simple process of not paying them. They did not seem to mind. When good luck came to us, good luck came to them. They got paid.

One of these was a Negro named Abner Hancock, the gardener. "Hancock," as the English ought to know, is the name written in the largest handwriting on the American Declaration of Independence, from Britain. Abner had another historical association in that he had been born as a slave. And my grandfather was a Northern general who had fought in the Civil War to free the slaves. He had helped to burn Georgia.

Now these two gardeners, of whom my grandfather was the most fanatical (because it was Abner who had to do the digging), had a companionship that was always a mystery to those financially successful neighbours who lived close to us along the leafy dirt street of that then-growing northern town. For instance, my grandfather and Abner would stand looking at a manure pile with absolute affection. There was, to that pair, something lovable about it. Then, it got about, we had one grapevine whose clusters were so precious that no one was allowed to touch them with his hands. Not the grapes. The stem must be severed. Then the grapes, with the morning dew fresh on them, were placed upon the General's plate—for breakfast. He ate each one as if it were the only one of its kind in the world. Which it very nearly was; for this grape was a cross between the wild Fox (about the size of a currant), with all its enchanting sweetness, with a big Concord. The bees had done it—they had crossed the pollen. And no man on earth could ever produce another grapevine like that. Even the cuttings would not grow. They went back to type. It was just that one vine, which my grandfather (and Abner) had trained to grow up and over our stable door.

In those days I did not know what the meaning of "the good earth" was. I knew that when my grandfather came down from New York he went straight into the house—and then out at the back door. On the way he had changed his city coat for an old alpaca. And dangling from its black pockets would be wisps of bass. It was at about that age that I learned the peculiar hooked shape of a pruning knife, and, in that association of ideas, I knew without looking that there would be a pot of wax, already warmed, on the side of the kitchen stove. My grandfather was going to "bind"



THE GENERAL

something, e.g. do some grafting. I don't know which he made grow on which. But I think he grew peaches on plum trees, or *vice versa*, with, possibly, an inquisitive try with the pears. But I know he didn't do anything in the apple-graft line, because we had no apple trees.

The masculine, sombre, sinister smell of tobacco comes along as I write this. Twigs in barrels. The disturbing, but finally appetising, reek of phosphates. I saw the strange green (for I saw it nowhere else in Nature) of the tubs prepared for the copper-spray. And then, after it was all over for the year, that delectable smell of burning dry leaves in the autumn. There was a smell that, even in those days, I could class as reminiscent—horses! It was a smell that came and went, according to our finances.

Well, there you are. There's an aroma for you. I was born on that place in 1890, and left it in 1904, when the old general died. In

1919, when I came back from Egypt (where I had been with the British), I wondered if I dared go back and look at the place where I was born. I might find it too small. I did. I thought I must have found the wrong house. But, there was the same old mansard roof—there were the lawns, and the garden—even if the town had grown up around them now. And, heavens above!—there was Abner!

This was autumn. And he was raking the lawn. It couldn't have been the same rake, but it still had several teeth missing! "Hello, Abner," I said. The old dorky, his hair like white balls of cotton now, looked up—then suddenly leaned his weight against the rake. "Negley . . ." I nodded.

We went into the house. The man who had owned the racehorses was dead. But Mrs. Green was still alive.

"So you're Negley, are you?" Then she turned and smiled at Abner: "Fancy that." Abner nodded. "Yes," said Mrs. Green, "we've kept the little place just as it was. I think it's Abner's doing." She went on: Mr. Green (as she called him) had left an order in his will that not a bit of the place was to be sold until Mrs. Green died. After that, their daughter could do just what she liked with it. "You see," said Mrs. Green, "we have been very happy here."

That night I went over with Abner to see his wife Rhodie, in the Negro quarter of the town. Rhodie had been our cook. She gave me the inside of those circular American doughnuts to eat. When she did not have anything else to do, Rhodie would spank me. Abner, who seemed to have been made a mute by my reappearance—after those 15 long years—could not speak in the taxi. It had been only a horse-carriage in our days. I thought I would make him speak by opening his pet subject: religion. "Abner," I asked, "do you still go to church?"

"Yes, Negley."

"Are you still a deacon?"

"Well, Negley"—he seemed to be formulating some sort of an apology, then he brought it out—"Negley, I was a deacon . . . but I'm getting so old now that my legs just can't stand it."

Funny old place, so little; yet it had given so many people so much solid happiness. In 1937, as I was sailing for Venezuela, I got a wire from Mrs. Green that Abner was dying in hospital. I wired him there. I got no answer. Everything, with Abner's death, seemed to have come undone in that life.

THE PAGEANT OF THE CHERRIES

SPRING'S pageant of flowers has come and is almost over. The crocus, snowdrop and grape hyacinth, daffodil, tulip and bluebell, each in turn has graced the scene and made its bow, and with them a host of trees and shrubs too numerous to detail. Only the last of the laburnums and thorns will remain as remnants of the procession as May melts into June.

Compared with half a century ago, the spring blossom festival nowadays is on a magnificent scale, thanks mainly to the enormous influx of new plants from China and its border lands, Japan and elsewhere in the East. Every year trees and shrubs play a more prominent rôle in the display, and from January until June they offer the gardener an almost bewildering wealth of material for decorative purposes. Among them it is hard to find a group with greater claims to recognition than the cherries.

Though they have their close rivals in the crab apples, another distinguished tribe which have seldom been finer than they have this year, the flowering cherries are pre-eminently the most ornamental trees of April and May. No one going about suburb or countryside or the home counties about three weeks ago, before the gales early this month swept through gardens leaving in their wake a carpet of strewn blossom and tattered leaves on the grass, could have failed to be impressed by the glorious festival of blossom and to marvel at the abundant generosity of bloom. Almost without exception the Oriental cherries which have reached our gardens in the last half-century are trees of enchanting loveliness, and when they reach their full tide of beauty in the late days of April and early May (depending on the season) they provide a scene of unequalled splendour in the garden's round. Always fairly dependable in flower, at least in the south, they excelled themselves this year, thanks to the beneficent influence of last summer's sunshine.

A winter of unaccustomed mildness, except for a week or two of cold winds, stirred them into early activity, and it was in late February that the first of them, the spring cherry, adorned its naked shoots with delicate blossoms of white and pink. Since then one followed another in rapid succession, Conrad's cherry, Sargent's cherry, the Fugi, the Yoshino and the rest, until the climax was reached a month ago with the flowering of the hybrids from Japan. What gorgeous trees these are, and, to see a collection of them as planted in Mr. Collingwood Ingram's garden at Benenden, at Tittenhurst, Exbury, Kew and elsewhere, in their heyday, is to imagine oneself in some floral fairyland. Fugenzo, long known as J. H. Veitch, which makes a tree as wide as it is high with many interlacing branches, and Kwanzan, are perhaps two of the best known, thanks to their widespread use as roadside trees, but they are only two out of many, and such kinds as Daikoku, Ichiyo, Hokusai, Shiro-fugen, Shirotael, Shogetsu, Tai-paku, Ukon and the upright Amanogawa are all trees of chaste beauty well deserving of a place in any garden along with our own double gean, an incomparably fine tree which on its day rivals its Japanese cousins in loveliness of blossom.

G. C. TAYLOR.



THE CHERRY BLOSSOM FESTIVAL IN THE GARDEN AT BENENDEN, KENT



A FINE SPECIMEN OF FUGENZO (J. H. VEITCH) AT BENENDEN

This is one of the largest trees known of this variety

SOME SUNNINGDALE MEMORIES

A Golf Commentary by BERNARD DARWIN

THE death of Mr. T. A. Roberts, at the age of 83, has removed from the world of golf a friendly, familiar, and affectionately respected figure. Perhaps to say so much is a little to deal in hyperbole, for though he belonged to various other clubs, Sunningdale was Mr. Roberts's world. From a golfing point of view it was the one thought and passion of his life. Nearly every golf club possesses some one man who is the power behind the throne, who does the work that other people are inclined to avoid, who seems always to be there to do the friendly honours to a visitor and ask him how he likes the course. Tom Roberts, as he was habitually called, was that man at Sunningdale. He was only one of the founders of the club, though unquestionably the moving spirit in its foundation. In no sense did it belong to him, and he most certainly assumed no proprietary airs; but he always had the feeling or, at least, I had, that he and Sunningdale were one and the same.

To say so much is not to forget others who did much for it. Mr. Harry Colt was its first secretary and both club and course owe him a great debt; Mr. Fred Le Marchand, who succeeded him, was emphatically a personage; Jack White, as the first professional, brought his peculiar charm to the shop, and brought on the young players; nobody ever forgets Sheridan the caddie-master. Moreover Mr. Roberts had valuable co-founders in various friends from the Royal Ascot Club, among whom one in particular will be remembered by many, Mr. Henley Clarke. Yet Mr. Roberts, with no permanent official position, save that he was twice captain and for 50 years on the committee, seemed more than any other man the "immense and brooding spirit" of the place.

I believe that he first saw the possibilities of the ground—indeed, that sandy, heathery stretch must have jumped to a golfing eye—when he lived in a house where the Dormy House now stands. The course was finished in 1901, when the London golfer had not such a choice of fine courses made out of "the real thing" as he has had since. New Zealand and Woking were each by several years its senior, but I think—I hope I am doing no injustice—that among the heathery courses near London, Sunningdale came next. So it had every chance, and that chance was admirably taken by Mr. Roberts and those who worked with him there.

Within a few years it is not too much to say that Sunningdale attained a certain undefined but yet distinct position; it became what might be called the premier inland course. It is beyond question a good and beautiful one, though I do not personally deem it quite the best. There are not many, but there are a few that I should put ahead of it. That, however, is purely a matter of personal fancy. It is undoubtedly the inland course which it is considered part of a liberal golfing education to know. Its fame has spread far beyond this country, and the visitor from overseas and particularly from the United States must make a pilgrimage there. I can at least say so much impartially, since I have never been a member, although I have had many pleasant days there. It has a position just a little apart, and if that was Mr. Roberts's dream for it, as I think it was, he had the satisfaction of seeing it come true.

My own happiest memories of the course centre upon the earlier days of the annual Sunningdale and Woking foursome match—four couples aside and each couple played each one of the opposing four. I can remember no match that better combined a stern patriotism with a friendly hospitality. What exciting fun it was to drive over from Woking on the Saturday morning and catch sight of the familiar clump of fir trees on a knoll which is so familiar a landmark! We always played first at Sunningdale and Mr. Roberts was always there to greet us, smiling, roseate and agreeably spherical. I

think he played in some of the earlier matches and was as cheerful as he was resolute an adversary. An old friend of his said to me the other day that he thought he must have played 500 rounds with him and had never seen him out of humour. What a testimony to a golfer! Colt and Croome, H. E. Taylor and Wyatt—the names of some of their couples still sound stirring in my ears

As the trumpet-blast that cries to them
To charge the Volscean home.

If we could go back to Woking that night only one or even two points to the bad we had at least modest hopes of regaining them and a little more on our native Hook Heath on the Sunday. Sometimes we did and sometimes we didn't, but those two days were always pleasant alike in anticipation and retrospect.

Needless to say I have plenty of memories of Sunningdale on more important occasions, for there has been much "big" golf played there. There is Braid's famous iron shot for instance from the left-hand bunker at the tenth hole, in the final of the *News of the World* tournament, by which he reached the green and then rubbed it in by holing his putt for three against the luckless Ray's orthodox four. I can see Bobby Jones in the most perfectly mechanical of all his performances, when, in the qualifying rounds of the Open Championship in 1926 he made everybody feel dizzy by his brilliant blamelessness and finished in 66. He added a 68 to it next day after one little innocent collision with a fir tree at the eleventh. I can see another great American player making his first bow there to an English gallery. This was Francis Ouimet in 1914 on his first visit to us, with the honours of beating Ray and Vardon still thick upon him. He played with Harold Hilton in the *Golf Illustrated* Gold Vase and his first tee shot was hit, as one friend of mine would term it, off the string. The ball went nearly between his legs and scuttled across the eighteenth putting green almost to square leg. I don't think I ever saw Francis frightened before or since, but he was then.

My earliest personal memory of Sunningdale is of playing there very soon after the course had been opened in 1901 and so with a gutty ball. Willie Park had naturally designed it for the gutty and he had made it very fierce indeed. "Fierce" seemed hardly the word; it was, or seemed to me, ferocious. The two-shot holes, which are still so good though everyone drives so far, were with that stony-hearted ball

in the nature of two-and-a-bit, and even a fairly long bit, for the ordinary mortal. When I played there again, this time with a Haskell, I thought that here was at least one course in the world that had been improved by the rubber-cored ball. It was a fine course then but it has been improved in several respects since. The old "switch-back" seventh has taken on, through the ingenuity of Mr. Colt, a new, narrow, visible and wholly admirable green. The twelfth has, through the carrying of the green further on and up the slope, become a hole of really high quality. The old seventeenth, once the mildest of drive-and-pitch holes, more than ever mild at such a point in the round, has now a second shot of a good length, both engaging and exacting.

Nevertheless, perhaps owing to an innate conservatism, I think the holes of which I am fondest are two which have not materially changed, though doubtless the tees have gradually gone back, the fifth and sixth. That high tee at the fifth with the dark fir wood on the left and the pond guarding the green in the distance gives a sensual thrill hard to beat, and the sixth in its shady corner comes in charm not far behind it. Certainly the two-shotters make the chief glory of Sunningdale. In speaking of his 66 and 68 there Bobby Jones said: "I used a mashie twice and a mashie-niblick once for approach shots. The others were good bangs with the irons, or a spoon, or occasionally a brassie." Humber persons will be using their mashies and mashie-niblicks more often than that, but it will be for the third and not second shots. The "good bangs" are still, I think, the outstanding feature of the course just as the short holes are still the least distinguished. Yet stay, there is a very fine "long-shot" hole in the fifteenth, which must not be forgotten. Among holes of that particular type it ranks not quite perhaps with another fifteenth, that at West Hill, but unquestionably high.

In these random remarks I have said nothing of the new course, for the sufficient reason that I do not know enough about it. Perhaps I did once, but the holes have been so changed and even, I believe, in some cases played the other way round, and so many distinguished fingers have been in the pie that I had best keep silence. The old course is Sunningdale as the outside world knows it; it is pre-eminently the Sunningdale of Mr. Roberts with whom I began, and it is to it that I pay this little tribute of respect and of old memories.

WICKET-KEEPERS ◊ By E. H. D. SEWELL

WHETHER first-class wicket-keepers, like bowlers, are born not made I do not profess to know; but I cannot help feeling that they are made, if made, of a different clay from the rest of us. Else why should they take on, under no compulsion, the most thankless job in the whole gamut of games?

They enjoy it too! Have you ever seen a really gloomy wicket-watcher, a curmudgeon among men? Perhaps I have been lucky, for I have not.

Considering their long hours of service, and the way they are pelted from all angles, especially when they have a Richardson at one end and a Lockwood at the other, or to "take" alternately such as C. J. Kortright and Pickett, or even, more recently, Larwood and Voce, it seems to me they have got something to grouse about.

Added to these there is the almost ceaseless stream of yorkers to stop, simply because cover-point has forgotten the old rule, "Shy at his head."

From what I saw of the "lesser" cricket last season the standard of wicket-keeping in general was high. There were, for example, two who played more than once at Lord's, F/O G. Sismey of the Royal Australian Air Force,

and W. M. Bebbington who played for the London Counties team. Sismey's form was in the W. A. Oldfield class, and I do not think I am rating him too highly. Bebbington, whom I spotted three or four years ago when he arrived from Darjeeling, was first-class then. He may, when the war ends, be seen yet in county cricket. Less able men have already played for England.

I do not hesitate to write this about Bebbington's wicket-keeping, even though it can be faulted because of his rather exaggerated "squatting" before the bowler has started his run.

Nearly all wicket-keepers nowadays have this fault, for fault it certainly is. None ever saw "Dick" Lilley, Gregor Macgregor or H. Martyn squat, or at all events not in so pronounced a fashion.

"Dick" Lilley, whose style was not to be faulted, laid it down: "never . . . move on to the toes." Wicket-keepers who go through this unnecessary crouching antic invariably move half-way up, i.e. to the position whence they should start, just as the bowler is about to deliver, thus handicapping their own eyesight which has been moved, unnecessarily, from one plane to another. Lilley, always practising what he preached, stood flat-footed and never crouched. Really good wicket-keepers have

crouched, it is true, Oldfield for example; but it is a pose not to be encouraged.

While thinking of our "Aunt Sallies" past and present, I cannot overlook the really extraordinary record of Somerset in the matter of amateur wicket-keepers. It is unique, particularly when one realises what high-class keepers most of them were. Headed by A. P. Wickham and A. E. Newton, both of whom wore the gloves for Somerset up to the age of 52 (Newton is still with us, and "kept" in a match last year, aged 81), Somerset's grand list includes that star among wicket-keepers H. Martyn, who made history at Lord's by standing up at both ends to N. A. Knox and W. Brearley. But he never, as has been graphically written of him by two non-cricketers, stumped a player off C. J. Kortright.

Then there are L. H. Gay who kept for England in a Test in Australia in 1894; Tom Lowry, a New Zealand captain; M. D. Lyon who

has kept for the Gentlemen at Lord's; and M. L. Hill who toured India with the M.C.C. under A. E. R. Gilligan. No other county ever had six such amateur wicket-keepers; or so many professional ones either.

Where amateurs only are concerned perhaps Surrey are highest up, with those magnificent keepers R. B. Brooks, C. F. Tufnell, and W. B. Franklin, who never played for Surrey though qualified. It was Brooks who was first to "arrange" the stumping act off a yorker on the leg-side, a feat he brought off many a time in high-class club cricket. He kept a few times for Surrey as well as for London County, business claims excluding him from regular appearances in first-class cricket.

Other amateur wicket-keepers who take high rank in the first-class game were T. L. Taylor (Yorkshire); W. Findlay and H. G. Garnett (Lancashire); K. L. Gibson and F. W.

Gilligan (Essex); H. Philipson and Gregor Macgregor (Middlesex), one of the greatest ever; F. W. Bush, Colonel D. C. Robinson (who also kept for Essex before playing for Gloucestershire); J. H. and W. H. Brain (Gloucestershire); R. A. Young (Sussex); G. E. B. Abell (Worcestershire); and at need A. O. Jones for Nottinghamshire and Major E. G. Wynyard for Hampshire.

Nor will any who ever saw them forget E. A. Halliwell (Middlesex and South Africa) and P. W. Sherwell (South Africa), or the succession of grand Australians with the gloves headed by the bearded J. McC. Blackham and going via J. J. Kelly and H. Carter to that finished artist W. A. Oldfield.

Some had bits of beefsteak inside their gloves across the top of their palms, some did not. Like the rest of us they would have found a slab of spam a poor substitute these last four years!

CORRESPONDENCE

THE INCREASE IN QUAIL

From Lewa Sir Thomas Russell Pasha.

SIR,—Your correspondent's letter of some months ago on the increase in the number of quail seen this last year in England, made me wonder whether I could not find an explanation of it in the abolition in 1936 by the Egyptian Government of the export of live quail during the spring migration.

The modern history of quail in Egypt is briefly as follows:

Quail arrive in large numbers on the north coast of Egypt in September and October, where they are caught by flight nets and pocket nets set at the foot of the desert bushes. After a short rest these birds take wing again and fly south without descending anywhere in Egypt until they reach the southern end of their autumn migration: where this southern terminus is has never been definitely determined but may well be in the south and south-western Sudan. About February quail begin to return from the south and are found in the cultivation in Upper Egypt, whence they feed their way slowly north and eventually take wing for their nesting grounds in eastern Europe. During this period the quail are caught by dragging nets over the crops at night.

In 1936 a delegate of the Shooting Club of France visited Egypt to complain that the mass commercial netting of quail in Egypt was the chief cause of the disappearance of quail as a sporting bird from the fields of France. We replied that we did not believe that our quail migrated to and from western Europe and held that their line of flight was more north-eastern to the Balkans and Russia: we, however, agreed that something should be done on the general principle of not allowing the mass destruction of any species for commercial purposes.

In the years 1937, 1938 and 1939 the zoological authorities of the Egyptian Government ringed and released some 4,000 quail and obtained results in seven cases, two of them being birds shot in Syria 14 days after release in Upper Egypt and five of them being birds shot or picked up on the eastern shores of the Black Sea and in Caucasia, some 30 days average after date of release in Egypt.

These very satisfactory results confirmed us in our contention that our quail migrated to Europe in a north-easterly and not north-westerly direction. At the same time in 1936 the Egyptian Government passed legislation making the netting of quail and their export illegal between February 15 and June 30, while not interfering with the netting and export during the autumn migration, on the appreciation that the most important period to protect was when the birds

were going north, to their breeding grounds.

Prior to the war of 1914-19 an average of a million live quail were exported annually from Egypt to London, Paris and Rome. This number gradually fell until 1938 when the average catch was about half a million. In forbidding the netting of quail during this close season, the legislators realised that it would be most difficult to enforce the law over the whole of the fields of Egypt but calculated that the netting at that season would die a natural death once the lucrative export abroad was also forbidden: legislation was therefore passed forbidding it.

During the five years of war my attention has been diverted from quail to other things and it was not until I read various notes as to the recurrence of quail in England that

In the days of the export trade it was possible to obtain Customs figures and to estimate with accuracy the number of birds exported annually: since export was prohibited that has been impossible and no accurate estimate is possible of the number of birds netted and consumed locally. It has, however, been possible to get a general idea of last year's netting results during the autumn migration which show a big falling-off in the catch in the desert sections of the coast where flight netting was always the most successful method of capture but where now the bedouin netter can no longer afford to buy the thread to make his nets and the poles to carry them. On other sections, however, where small bushes and scrub exist close to the foreshore, quail have always been taken by small bag nets and traps set round these low bushes:

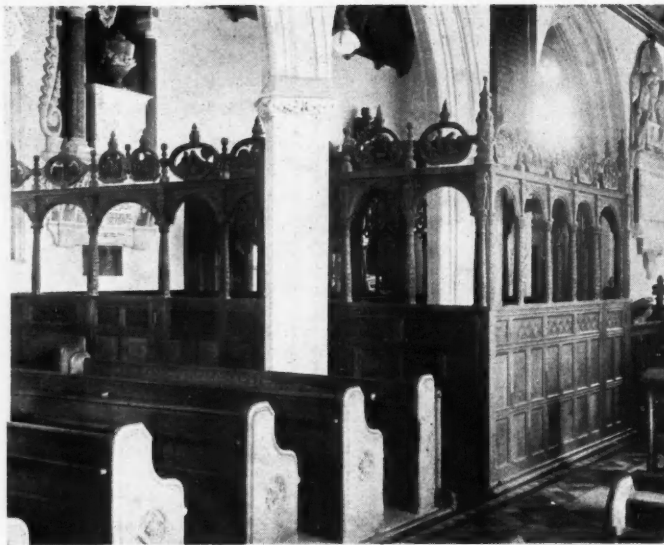
generous and humane legislation has increased by millions the quail population of eastern Europe and possibly helped to reintroduce them into England, I think that the same line of thought that I have unsuccessfully used *qua* Egypt might be applied with more successful results to the quail migration and trade of North-west Africa.

I presume that, before the war, quail were caught on those coasts and exported alive, as they were from Egypt, to the luxury markets of London, Paris and Rome: I presume also that sea transport from those ports has ceased as elsewhere: unless therefore local consumption has increased enormously in these countries, without the same reasons governing the increase in Egypt, it is quite reasonable to believe that many thousands more quail of the West African flight are annually completing the return journey in safety to central and western Europe and are, perhaps, accounting for the increase in quail now being reported by your readers from the fair fields of England.—T. W. RUSSELL, Commandant, Cairo City Police, Cairo, Egypt.

A DEVON PEW

SIR,—In connection with Dr. Eccles's article on family pews, I think the Bluett Pew at Holcombe Rogus, Devon, may be of interest. It is the work of Dutch or Flemish carvers of the early seventeenth century and was installed in Jacobean times by the Bluett family, who were then the owners of Holcombe Court, an early 16th-century manor house adjoining the church. The 14 medallions along the top of the screen represent various Old Testament subjects from the Garden of Eden onwards.

My photograph was taken by Major Hesketh, the present owner of Holcombe Court.—J. MARGETSON, Blundell's School, Twerdon, Devon.



THE BLUETT PEW IN HOLCOMBE ROGUS CHURCH

See letter: A Devon Pew

I began to wonder whether there could be any connection between this quail "come-back" and the fact that for the last six years there has been no export of live quail from Egypt thanks (i) to legislation and (ii) to total absence of sea transport.

I did not forget our contention of 1935 that our quail did not migrate to western Europe, but I wondered whether it were possible that, thanks to our stopping the export of half a million birds per annum, we had saved the lives of a large proportion of this number and had so increased the quail population of Russia that the overflow had spread westwards to reach, even, to the fields of England. A delightful idea and probably highly unscientific!

In these sections the number of quail taken is said to have largely increased. One merchant alone, who contracts for a 100-mile length of such a coastline, shows in his books for 1943 a catch during the two months of the autumn migration of 120,000 birds as opposed to 69,000 in the previous year.

On the whole, I think we may say that the number of quail caught today is about the same as in the pre-war export period and that the loss to the netter on the forbidding of export has been compensated by a large increased local consumption and the consequent rise in price from 2½d. a bird to 7½d. If, however, my hopes have been dashed of proving that Egypt by her

A PROCESSION IN THE BALEARIC ISLANDS

SIR,—I was much interested to see in a recent copy of COUNTRY LIFE a picture of a religious procession in the Balearic Islands where the figures of the saints were taken round the church in procession, escorted by men carrying large candles.

In Lord Stanhope's *Conversations with the Duke of Wellington* the following passage occurs: "The Duke told us how one of his Generals (Sir John Sherbrooke who had served under him in the Peninsular) when serving in Sicily under General Fox, had with the other officers attended a great funeral at one of the churches. There were several enormous wax torches, each nearly as tall as a man, to bear in the procession and one of these was offered to each of the English officers,

which was intended as a compliment and mark of respect.

"But Sherbrooke was seized with sudden indignation at the torch being offered him, he seized it and knocked the man down with it, to the grievous discomposure of the company."

A case of innocent intentions being misunderstood. — GERTRUDE STIRLING, *Cauldhame, Dunblane, Scotland.*

A SITTING WOODCOCK

SIR,—A sitting woodcock is sometimes extremely difficult to distinguish from its surroundings when the nest is among dead leaves. Usually it is the brilliant eye and straight bill which eventually give the show away. Recently I came upon a well-

remained in this curious attitude all the time I was at the nest, which was somewhat considerable, as I took several photographs from different angles, one of which accompanies this letter. — T. LESLIE SMITH, *Ashwood, Broughty Ferry, Angus.*

[This is the normal resting position for most birds and in no way exceptional for a woodcock, but we do not recall any previous photograph of a woodcock in this at-rest position. — Ed.]

THE FIRST DRY DOCK

SIR,—Mr. R. Rawlinson, in your issue of April 28, asks if the Glasson Dock (1787) was the first dry dock to be constructed in England. In D. H. Moutray Read's *Highways and Byways*

town—shows this act of gratitude to the deities which preside over the destinies of the jungle. — S. V. O. SOMANADER, *Batticaloa, Ceylon.*

IMPROVEMENTS TO COUNTRY COTTAGES

SIR,—During my 21 years as housing inspector under various local authorities, it has been my duty to call upon owners for various improvements to cottages occupied by poorly-paid workers. But because the rents of these cottages are very low the expenditure is out of proportion to the income from them and is a burden if they have been left as a heritage.

In the case of the cottage shown in the accompanying photograph nearly everything imaginable is wrong and it will cost a great deal to save it from demolition. In fairness to themselves, owners should consult their local authorities regarding Government loans available in order to repair rural houses and ease the burden the ownership entails. — CHARLES TINGLE, *Swanwick, Derbyshire.*

A PRIZE FOR POETS

SIR,—As a gesture of gratitude for the kindness he has received during his residence in this country, the Brazilian poet and novelist, Senhor Paschoal Carlos Magno, wishes to offer a prize



THATCHED COTTAGE WITHOUT THROUGH VENTILATION AND WITH FLOOR BELOW GROUND LEVEL

See letter: *Improvements to Country Cottages*

I shall be pleased to send particulars of the competition to anybody interested. — HERMON OULD, *The Porch, Tring, Hertfordshire.*

FLOWERING CURRANT

SIR,—The letter appearing in your issue of April 28 suggesting that *ribes sanguineum* comes white when forced is somewhat misleading. If forced in a cool greenhouse where ample light is available it will always come a good colour, though perhaps not quite so deep in tone as when grown outside.

The best forms of *r. sanguineum*, such as *splendens* and *Pulborough scarlet*, are particularly good for slow forcing, their large richly coloured racemes of flowers making a delightful



A SITTING WOODCOCK AT REST

See letter: *A Sitting Woodcock*

concealed woodcock where dead branches and beech leaves partly covered the ground, and even when I caught sight of its eye I found it difficult to make out the shape of the rest of its body. Then I realised that the bird had turned its head right round and was resting its bill in the feathers of its back, among which it was quite hidden. It was, in fact, in a roosting attitude, except for the widely opened eyes.

I thought that perhaps the bird had turned its head in my direction when it heard me approaching, though that seemed unlikely, but from the way the bill was completely concealed in the plumage of the back this was evidently not what it had done. It

in Hampshire it is stated that the first dry dock ever built in this country was constructed by Henry VII at Portsmouth in 1495. The main dockyard there dates from 1509. — HELEN M. PURVIS, *Librarian, Newbury Public Library, Cheap Street, Newbury.*

ON CEYLON'S FOREST ROADS

SIR,—Every day, from my town in Ceylon omnibuses ply to the remote villages, carrying passengers, mails and other things. During their journey, they have to pass miles and miles of uninhabited forest country, and if anything untoward happens on the route, the travellers will be in a sad plight. The bus may break down or may meet with a motor collision or roll down a precipice (if up-country), or (though this is rare) come across wild animals like "rogue" elephants on the open road.

To avert such calamities in the course of the journey, bus-drivers or conductors dash coconuts on stones in the forest shrines set up for this purpose (as a propitiatory offering). The fruit breaks in pieces—only to be eaten by jungle fowl, monkeys and other animals when the bus has moved away and the forest silence and seclusion have been restored.

In addition to the breaking of coconuts, camphor is also burnt as incense. The other picture taken in a roadside shrine under cover of trees, in an elephant-infested and bear-haunted forest at Sangaman-kandy Rocks—some 55 miles south of my



BREAKING COCONUTS AT A FOREST SHRINE TO MAKE SURE OF A SAFE BUS JOURNEY

See letter: *On Ceylon's Forest Roads*

of £50 for the best long poem written by an English poet since October last. At his request, the competition will be held under the aegis of The P.E.N.

The prize, which will be known as the Brazil Prize, will be awarded for the poem, not hitherto published, which the adjudicators regard as the best submitted. The work must not be fewer than 200 lines in length and may be in any form—e.g. epic, narrative, contemplative, a sequence of poems, regular or irregular, rhymed or unrhymed—so long as it may be properly described as a single poem.

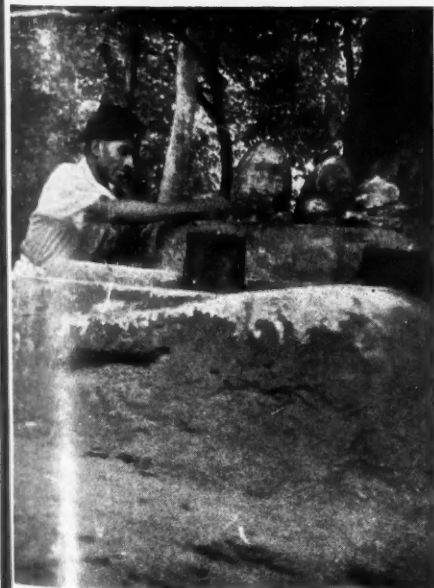
There is no age limit. Manuscripts must be delivered not later than October 31, 1944; poets overseas will be allowed two months' latitude. All rights in poems submitted will be retained by the poets.

Messrs. Richard Church, C. Day Lewis and Herbert Read have kindly agreed to act as judges and their decision will be final.

decoration early in the year. — JAS. S. DAKERS, *London, S.E. 23.*

LOOKING-GLASS FOR THIEVES

SIR,—As a mere Londoner with a back-yard plot I was intrigued by the description, in *A Countryman's Notes*, of the elaborate devices by which the writer seeks to prevent greedy birds from waxing fat on the crops of his ample acres. May I suggest a common or garden method? If broken pieces of looking-glass are suspended by string from sloping sticks or poles about the kitchen garden, their movement in the wind reflects ever-changing lights and scenes which make the most piratical-minded bird think again. The pieces of glass can be of various shapes and sizes—some 9 ins. square is excellent—and they should be fixed at various heights. Their positions should be changed occasionally before the birds see through the



THE BUS CONDUCTOR BURNS CAMPHOR TO THE JUNGLE GODS

See letter: *On Ceylon's Forest Roads*



MOTHER AND CHILD TAKE UP THEIR POSITION

See letter: Camel Invasion

deception. Pieces with jagged edges are the easiest to surround with string.

Residents of some of the bomb-scarred areas have, unwillingly, ample supplies of broken glass and can transfer the "bad luck" attending the breakages from themselves to their feathered friends—or fiends, according to the viewpoint.—H. E. DIGGS, Camberwell, S.E.5.

CAMEL INVASION

SIR,—The enclosed photograph, taken in April, 1942, may be of some interest to your readers. It shows our regimental vehicle park at Sidi Bishr Camp, Alexandria.

The mother camel and young appeared early one morning and remained there for a whole day, refusing utterly to move, even though the lorries were driven right past them. Just another example of the stubbornness of camels, perhaps, but I noticed that nobody ventured too close on foot!—J. L. THOMPSON (Capt.), Surrey.

GLAUCOUS GULL OR ICELAND GULL

SIR,—A few weeks ago, under the heading of *Glaucous Gull*, there appeared a note by Mr. J. Peterson accompanied by an excellent photograph of a gull with white primaries sitting upon the water beside a herring gull. May I suggest that the white gull is not a glaucous but an adult Iceland gull—an even greater rarity? Evidence of this is that it is the same size as—and in fact looks slightly smaller than—the herring gull, whereas the glaucous is the same size as a greater black-backed gull and, moreover, the tips of the wings project well

beyond the end of the tail, which is a characteristic of the Iceland as compared with the glaucous gull.—B. B. RIVIERE, *Old Hall, Woodbastwick, Norwich*.

[We have submitted our correspondent's letter to Mr. Peterson who replies:

I am not surprised to read your correspondent's comment on my photograph, as the gull in question was an unusually small glaucous, but, in my opinion, a glaucous none the less. (Largest Iceland may be almost as big as smallest glaucous—*Handbook of British Birds*, Vol. 5, page 112.)

It was actually a bulkier and heavier bird than the herring gull beside it; it had the domineering behaviour of the glaucous among other gulls; and while the photograph, taken from above, may not give distinguishing features their best proportions, I think the heavy head, as well as the crossed wing-tips, indicate the glaucous. (The wing-tips of the Iceland tend to meet rather than to cross.)

Seen together, the glaucous and Iceland, apart from size, are two very



different birds, the glaucous a loosely-built, almost ungainly bird compared with the compact, clean-lined grace of the smaller Iceland. It has been remarked that, to one knowing the birds, a solitary glaucous might be mistaken for an Iceland, but never a solitary Iceland for a glaucous; and this, to me, seems to sum up the distinctive difference between the living birds as one sees them.

I might add that my attention was first drawn to this bird by an expert who has observed both glaucous and Iceland gulls for many years and in his mind the identity of the bird was never in doubt.—Ed.]

TWO STRANGE FIGURES

SIR,—You recently published a photograph of ships' figure-heads flanking the side of a doorway at a coastguard station on the coast in Wales. The one I enclose is the more remarkable, for it was taken in the heart of the country, near the village of Scarrington, Nottinghamshire. This is at least 40 miles from the sea as the crow flies, and much farther by road. Moreover, the door is that of a small country cottage, a good way from a village.

The only informa-

tion the occupant could give me about the figures was that they had been there a long time. The whole effect is very ugly. It is, of course, just possible that they are not figure-heads at all.—EDWARD RICHARDSON, *West Bridgford, Nottinghamshire*.

[On the contrary, these marine ladies, whether figure-heads or not, seem to us very pretty.—Ed.]

HOLY WELLS

SIR,—I was much interested in your recent article on the lore of wells, and send you two photographs which you may like to use. At St. Ishow's Well, Partrishow, on the Black Mountains of Breconshire, rags may still be



THE WELL OF ST. CUBY AT DULOE (Left) RAGS AT ST. ISHOW'S WELL

See letter: Holy Wells

found tied to the tree overhanging the well. The idea seems to be that the disease from which the pilgrim is suffering is transferred with the rag from his clothing, to the source of healing.

At St. Non's Well, on the coast at St. David's, which is said to mark the place of the saint's birth, his mother being St. Non or Nonnita, offerings of pins and small coins are still dropped in the water, no doubt "for luck" or to bring fulfilment of a wish or prayer.

The origin of well worship no doubt goes back to our Celtic forefathers, and the early Christian teachers wisely kept to the same spots for their worship and used the ancient wells for baptism. At St. Cuby's Well, Duloe, Cornwall, water from this well was always taken up to the church for baptisms, and probably is so still.—M. W., *Hereford*.

FILKINS

SIR,—You owe Oxfordshire an apology for having given Filkins to Gloucestershire. Oxfordshire has the dual honour of owning both Cornwall and Filkins unless the Ordnance Survey is wrong.—SELWYN POWELL (Lt.-Comdr., R.N.V.R.), *Staff of Commander-in-Chief, Home Fleet, c/o G.P.O., London*.

[The writer of the article on the village of Filkins tenders his apology to Oxfordshire for filching Filkins, and adds: I wish I could



A PERMANENT PASS FOR THE OLD THEATRE ROYAL, BRISTOL

See letter: A Bristol Relic

recall which of the authorities consulted was responsible for the misstatement, since I had always regarded the village as in Oxfordshire and changed the address only when revising the article.—Ed.]

A BRISTOL RELIC

SIR,—I wonder if your readers would be interested in this permanent pass to the old Theatre Royal in Bristol.

It was given to my husband by his father, the late Mr. C. F. Whituck, of Keynsham and Bath, who as a young law student in Bristol made full use of the privilege conferred on the owner.—PAULINE M. WHITTUCK, *Orchard Hill, Kingston, Taunton*.

IN EYAM CHURCH

SIR,—Here is a photograph of the Rev. William Mompesson's chair in Eyam Church, Derbyshire.

As was told in *COUNTRY LIFE* a short time ago, he was the rector in charge of the parish at the time of the Plague which struck Eyam with great severity, and the story of his devotion to duty is a glorious one. The village shut itself up from the outer world in order that the terrible disease should not spread from it to others and was largely wiped out in courageous isolation.

This chair, on the authority of Canon Hacking, a former rector, was undoubtedly Mompesson's and is inscribed with his name. It is said to have been the work of a local carpenter. Note the crude carving of the Madonna and Child on the back of the chair, and the unusual twisted legs.—P. H. LOVELL, *Pinner, Middlesex*.



A CHAIR THAT BELONGED TO HERODIC MOMPESSEON OF EYAM

See letter: In Eyam Church



THE GUARDIANS OF THE DOOR

See letter: Two Strange Figures

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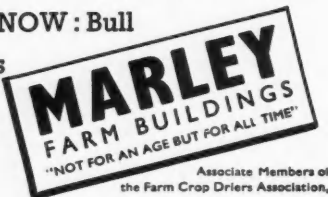
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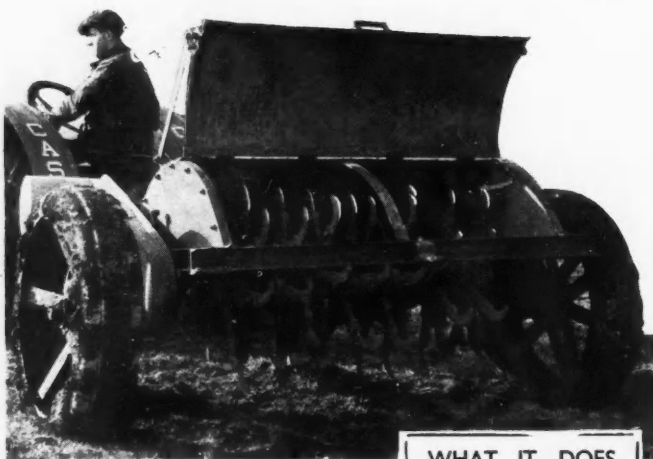
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FARMING NOTES

FOOD PROBLEMS OF THE ALLIES

WHAT we are eating here and what they are eating in the United States and Canada has all been set out in a Report of the Combined Food Board. There are some interesting points in this. While we have had to tighten our belts and use substitute foods, the United States has been consuming more meat, milk, poultry, eggs, fats, sugar and citrus fruits than before. This is particularly true of 1940 and 1941, which for the United States were pre-war years with rapidly expanding industrial activity, higher wages and increased agricultural production. Food production has continued to increase since then, but the heavy demands of the Armed Forces and the need to ship food to Allied countries has reduced supplies for civilians. This is particularly true of sugar, fats and non-citrus fruits, which have now been reduced to below the pre-1939 level. Canada's food consumption has also gone ahead. They are producing considerably more of some foods, particularly pork and cheese, which are needed by the Allies. It comes to this. In all three countries enough food passes into civilian consumption to provide for everyone a diet which the experts on nutrition regard as reasonably adequate. The United Kingdom is about 10 per cent. below the other two countries in total food supplies measured in calories per head.

WE have to eat more potatoes and vegetables than they do, and our diet suffers from lack of variety and culinary convenience. Our supplies of milk and milk products, meats and sugar per head of the population are about three-quarters of the U.S. supplies, poultry and fish about two-thirds, eggs and fruits other than citrus about half, and citrus fruits and tomatoes about a quarter. We make up our diet with more grain, vegetables and potatoes. As this Report says, the ploughing up of grass land in the United Kingdom has increased crop production but at the expense of livestock farming, particularly the production of beef, pigs and poultry, which has also suffered severely from the heavy reduction in the imports of feeding-stuffs. This has affected the United Kingdom diet but has greatly reduced the demands on shipping for food imports. So food producers and consumers here can feel that they are pulling their full weight. But it will be nice when we can get our teeth into a beef steak again.

IT will be interesting to see how Mr. Hudson fares in the House of Commons with his Agriculture (Miscellaneous) Bill which among other things proposes that the agricultural advisory service should be taken away from the County Councils and unified as a national service under the Ministry of Agriculture. Some of the leading lights in the County Council world regard this as a kind of test case of the Government's policy towards local authorities. Mr. Butler, in his Education Bill, rather side-stepped the issue, and local authorities will still have a hand in general education. Agricultural education is also to be left with them, but the advisory service is to come directly under Whitehall. How this proposal will affect the county agricultural organisers and their staffs is not yet clear. The Bill gives them the option of transferring from County Council service to the national advisory service, and, when their work with War Agricultural Committees is finished,

no doubt most of them will exercise this option. I often think that some of the county organisers have been long enough in their counties and that both they and their counties would benefit by an exchange. The creation of a national service should also provide a ladder to senior posts which is lacking at the present time. A man, however good, is rather apt to get stuck in his county for 10 years or longer until he is pensioned.

THE drawback to a national service as I see it is that local interest in the administration of the advisory service will be sacrificed. Before the war some counties had a really good advisory service. Farmers got all the advice they wanted and it was sound advice. In other counties very little was being done. This has been changed by the War Agricultural Committees with their Technical Development Sub-committees, but the fact remains that the inspiration to progress came from members of the County Councils who were particularly interested in the agricultural side. Presumably there will be at any rate some kind of advisory committees locally, but if the local people are to be overruled from the centre I am afraid that the vigour of the service will suffer.

FARMERS are already being asked to make their cropping plans for 1945. The Ministry has given the War Agricultural Committees an outline of cropping requirements for next year, and now the individual is being asked to state his plans within this framework. It is pretty clear that the wheat acreage for 1945 will be less. The drive for a big wheat acreage has meant that wheat has been grown on land that is really not wheat land and that there has been a good deal of cross-cropping. The acreage payment of £4 has also had the curious effect of making farmers give preference to wheat, although barley is still really the more profitable crop and with an ever-increasing head of livestock many ought to be growing more oats. It will be all to the good if the total cereal acreage can be maintained for 1945, but I hope to see more oats and less wheat being grown. We have seeded out more of the arable land this spring, which means there will be more leys next summer. This will give grazing all right, but the young stock need winter food too and unless we have home-grown oats it is hard to see where this will come from. It will be all to the good if we can grow more beans and peas to make up the protein side, and on some farms there is room too for some more kale and roots. Most farmers would like to be able to reduce their potato acreage for 1945, but the demand for potatoes has grown to such an extent that most of us will have to stick at this job for at least another year whether we like it or not.

REPORTS have been received of some damage done a while ago to early potatoes by night frosts. It is to be hoped that these will not prove extensive, for probably no crops are regarded by the authorities as of more importance. Potatoes provide a buffer to meet any shortage of other food. The great increase in consumption has made a heavy drain on our supplies. Two years ago the Ministry of Food did all they could to make us eat more potatoes. Is it not time that they indicated that due economy should be exercised? The large acreage at present demanded places a pretty heavy burden on many farmers. CINCINNATI, U.S.

THE ESTATE MARKET

THE RIDDLE OF ROMNEY MARSH

A PART from the present-day practical question—of how Romney Marsh, the flat tract of 52,000 acres on the Kent coast, is likely to be affected in the matter of land values and other respects, by the recent ploughing-up of a good deal of it—there is much of interest about the district, for instance the reason for the great number of exceptionally large churches there. The point is expressed with characteristic force and lucidity by Cobbett, who went through the Marsh 120 years ago. Writing in *Rural Rides*, he says: "I rode through Snareate, a place containing five houses and a church capable of holding 2,000 people; and at Brenzett (only a mile from the last-named) is a church nearly as large, and nobody to go to it." Old Romney, with a church fit to contain 1,500 people, the parishioners live in 22 or 23 houses. Roundly, a dozen other churches, many of them with accommodation for hundreds of worshippers, have either partly or wholly disappeared. One or two of the remaining churches still have a full complement of pews, and a surprising brightness, as there is no stained glass to impart a dim, religious air. Modern research has shown that these extravagantly spacious edifices were built, and that grants of land were made, as part of the terms exacted by the Church for its pious support, in their time of trouble, of men who probably felt that they had a good deal to compound for.

FROM PASTURE TO ARABLE

TO-DAY the Marshland is undergoing a change, and the pastures, that only 10 years ago fed and fattened about 6,500 cattle and 200,000 sheep, are being reduced. The arable that is being formed may or may not—some experts incline to the negative view—prove capable of conversion again into pasture of its original quality. The Romney Marsh sheep is hardy and heavy, and yields a valuable long-wool fleece. The breed is known in all parts of the world, for Romney Marsh sheep have been an important export.

THE TREND OF VALUES

RENTS and prices of land show great variations, not only as between one parish and another, but as between one period and another, and in the immediately pre-war period they were not at their best by any means. Some of the Marsh parishes (on the fringe towards Ham Street, and where the country perceptibly begins to partake more of the ordinary undulating and wooded character of East Kent) show holdings of a mixed type little if at all relying on sheep as the staple, and here the trend of rents and prices may be expected to follow the general tendency, that is to say, to favour owners. Nearly 1,000 acres in half a dozen parishes will come under the hammer at an early date, in seven lots. Messrs. Jackson Stoops and Staff are acting by order of Lieutenant the Hon. W. W. Astor, M.P., and his brother, the Hon. F. D. Astor. Part of the land lies in the parishes of Aldington and Bilsington, not many miles from Ashford, where the auction will be held.

A PRINCESS'S SUMMER RESIDENCE

THE late Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, used, if her engagements allowed, to spend the summer months at Rosneath, in the Firth of Clyde. She occupied the mansion that replaced Rosneath Castle. The Castle, the baronial seat of the Lennox family, was burned down early in the

eighteenth century. In 1941, Messrs Knight, Frank and Rutley sold the estate of 6,830 acres, by order of the late Duke of Argyll's trustees. It was then stated in *COUNTRY LIFE* that the buyer intended to re-sell certain portions of the property, and the firm has now effected a private sale of 6,000 acres. The estate woodlands carry a great quantity of Scotch fir and larch, and matured hardwoods. Clachan House, notable for its stately avenue approach, and other excellent houses, such as Mambeg House and Rhu Lodge, as well as 14 or 15 large farms, and a golf course, were in the sale carried out two or three years ago. Rosneath, lying between Gare Loch and Loch Long, is served by piers at Rosneath, Kilcreggan and Cove, whence there are regular sailings to Gourock, Craigdoran and Rhu, and there is a well-sheltered yacht anchorage in Camsail Bay. This Dumbarton-shire estate affords good mixed shooting. The income from the various portions of the property, including leasehold rents, was calculated at about £7,000 a year in 1941, when the buyer was stated to be a client of the Reading office of Messrs. Nicholas. This firm acted in the present sale, jointly with the Hanover Square agents. The gross income of the property that has just changed hands is £4,000 a year.

FARM PRICES ON THE SOUTH DOWNS

MAJOR JOHN GORING has disposed of some hundreds of acres of the outlying portions of his Wiston (Sussex) estate, about a score of lots being submitted at an auction in Horsham. Some of the holdings found buyers beforehand. Disclosed prices include £1,400, for a cottage and 15 acres, in the parish of Washington; £850, for 4 or 5 acres partly orchard, with a long frontage to the London-Worthing main road; £5,000, for Malthouse Farm, 40 acres, close to the village of Ashington, a good house and ample buildings, a holding having deep, easy working and well drained land of market-garden quality; £5,100, for Muttons Farm, a fine old-fashioned house, with large barn and other buildings, and a total area of just under 52 acres; £3,500, for Horsebridge House on Horsebridge Common, with farm buildings and 19 acres of pasture, fronting on Spithandle Lane, in the parish of Ashurst (the property being let on a yearly tenancy at £85); £3,300, for Sweethill Farm, Ashurst, 147 acres, with an old-fashioned house and barn and other premises; £1,150, for Beggars' Bush, an old dwelling and 12 or 13 acres, in Ashurst; £1,850, for Calcot Farm, a house, buildings and 103 acres, principally pasture, on the main road at the foot of Wappingthorne Hill, a little more than a mile from Steyning (the greater part of the property being let at just under £60 a year and subject to a tithe redemption annuity payment of between £8 and £9 a year); £6,500, for Holmbush Farm, 93 acres, Little Holmbush Farm, 19 acres, and 70 acres of rough grass land (the two farms have nice houses and buildings, and on the 70 acres there grows a valuable lot of oak and pine); and £2,300, for 43 acres just outside Steyning, known as Rubble and Sheeplands (this lot, let at £62 a year, is opposite sites now being developed as the Portway estate, and commands a view of Chancetonbury Ring. It is virtually market-garden ground, and has prospective value for residential development). The details of this auction are interesting not only in regard to the respective lots, but because they relate to a very notable old Sussex estate.

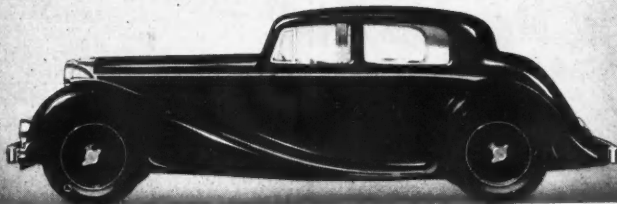
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NEW BOOKS

CHESTERTON,
THE CHILD

Reviews by HOWARD SPRING

EV. LUCAS once said to G. K. Chesterton: "You would make a very good God." The most famous of all stories told about Chesterton makes one doubt whether Lucas was right. Chesterton had gone away to lecture, and his wife received this telegram: "Am at Market Harborough. Where should I be?"

I imagine that a very good God would know where he should be and would see that he was there. What Lucas meant was that Chesterton was a very good man; and it is not certain that he was right even in this; for the truth about Chesterton is that he was a very good child. While Miss Pauline Chase was displaying her slender elegancies on the London stage and pretending to be Peter Pan, she was indeed a Pretender, for the amorphous and physically grotesque being who was then rolling about Fleet Street, pausing to inscribe a poem on paper pressed against a pie-shop window, chuckling as he read it aloud—this was the rightful King, transformed by a wicked witch into a shape in which he would not be recognised; this was the Boy Who Never Grew Up, the boy who to his dying day would be puzzled by his braces and buttons and would rejoice in his toys, his swordstick, revolver and ammunition.

HIS LIFE

A reviewer of Mrs. Maisie Ward's biography *Gilbert Keith Chesterton* (Sheed and Ward, 21s.) has raised a strange objection to the book. He has pointed out that much which Chesterton wrote is not important (in his opinion) and that this is an immensely long book to devote to a man whose literary reputation rests mainly on *The Ballad of the White Horse*. For myself, I found Mrs. Ward's book, with the exception of a profoundly boring and unnecessary chapter on the Marconi shares scandal, interesting through and through. This is because Chesterton was interesting through and through, and he was interesting through and through because he was interested through and through, as a child is. Many a greater man has been a duller man. Some of the greatest of writers have been, personally, so lacking in colour that their biographies are not biographies at all: they are critical examinations of the works, for these are all that is to be said about a writer of this sort. Hardy is a case in point.

One does not need to agree with Chesterton's opinions to find a lively enjoyment in Chesterton's company. This was true while he was alive, and it is true now that he is dead. It is, indeed, enlightening to observe how faithful in friendship to Chesterton were men like Shaw and Wells, who, while they had in common with him an abhorrence of infamy, had almost nothing in common when

it came to war upon the infamous thing.

Chesterton first attracted attention as a Liberal journalist, but he drifted from the Liberal position, and indeed came to doubt whether political action of any brand could do anything effective for the amelioration of man's lot. Profoundly individual himself, both in spirit and appearance, he profoundly believed that from the individual man to society, not from society to man-in-the-mass, was the order of progress.

WITTY UNREASON

No doubt in defence of his position he was often as unreasonable as he was witty. Mrs. Ward, for example, writing here on his view of Votes for Women, says he thought that "if the vast majority of women did not want votes it was undemocratic to force votes upon them." But votes are not forced upon anybody: we are not driven to the ballot-box at the bayonet's point. It would be as intelligent to argue that it was undemocratic to set up a parish pump. The undemocratic thing would be to compel anyone to wash at it.

But whether you agree with Chesterton or not, you can hardly fail to love him. He was singularly without pride or bitterness, and in intellectual and emotional interest it can only be said that he abounded. It is this abundance of his nature, his unquenchable curiosity and wonder about everything—God and man, hansom cabs and water-towers—that makes him a perennially interesting companion. He never shared the feeling of the lugubrious poet who wrote about being "afraid, in a world I never made." He, more than most people, maintained to life's end a child's vision of a world "new every morning," a child's wonder about what each day would bring, and a child's faith that "it can bring with it nothing but He will bear us through." He was on the whole a happy man, and the cause of happiness in others.

PRIEST AS PSYCHOLOGIST

The Rev. Arthur W. Hopkinson, whose book *Pastor's Progress* some may remember, now gives us *Pastor's Psychology* (Michael Joseph, 8s. 6d.), and, in view of what I wrote here last week about novelists as psychologists, I was interested to find Mr. Hopkinson commending Shakespeare, Jane Austen and all sound dramatists and novelists as true psychologists. I am sure Taine

was right, though, when he emphasised that they are unconscious psychologists. Browning is a case in point. I was looking this week through Chesterton's book on Browning. Dealing with Browning's elopement with Elizabeth Barrett, an invalid condemned by the perverted love of her family to a death in life, Chesterton says: "He did not know anything

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about hysteria or neurosis, or the influence of surroundings, but he knew that the atmosphere of Mr. Barrett's house was not a fit thing for any human being, alive, dying, or dead." So he took Elizabeth right out of it. This is an almost classic example of unconscious psychology at work.

INTOLERANT CHRISTIANS

I commend this book as an unpretentious priest's exposition of his beliefs and experiences as a psychologist; but it is not of this that I shall now write. I shall write of something that troubles me very much. I referred to it recently when dealing with Mr. Joseph McCulloch's *The Trumpet Shall Sound*, and I make no apology for dealing with it again. I mean the intolerance of many writers from the angle of institutional Christianity when referring to all those tendencies towards good which are not embraced within their own dogma. When we consider the rampant power of evil in the world to-day, it is amazing that those who oppose it should think it wise to reject any ally whose tendency is what Mr. McCulloch calls anti-Mammon.

The term "mere humanism," for example, strikes me as unpardonable. "The twentieth century," writes Mr. Hopkinson, "has shown up mere humanism as a hollow sham. The philosophy in which most men trusted has failed them and left them bewildered and ill at ease."

There are many things to be said about this. I shall say two. There is no evidence whatever that throughout the twentieth century "most men" trusted in humanism. The true humanist is as much a one-in-a-million man as the true Christian. And, secondly, one must ask: Was humanism the only force at work in the twentieth century? Had Christianity throughout that time abrogated its claim to be effective? Had it abandoned the field to see what humanism could do? Not a bit of it. The failure is an all-round failure. Mr. McCulloch at least has the realism to see that the Christian as well as the "mere humanist" has reason to be "bewildered and ill at ease."

Chesterton, who did not think humanism adequate, was at least generous enough to refuse to snub it as "mere." In his *Browning* book he writes: "The ideals of the men of that period appear to us very unattractive; to them duty was a kind of chilly sentiment. But when we think what they did with those cold ideals, we can scarcely feel so superior. They uprooted the enormous Upas of slavery, the tree that was literally as old as the race of man. They altered the whole face of Europe with their deductive fancies. We have ideals that are really better, ideals of passion, of mysticism, of a sense of the youth and adventurousness of the earth; but it will be well for us if we achieve as much by our frenzy as they did by their delicacies. It scarcely seems as if we were as robust in our very robustness as they were robust in their sensibility."

INDEFENSIBLE ASSERTIONS

Mr. Hopkinson's book, sound in general, seemed to me to have many indefensible particular assertions. Take this: "It is the loss of belief in immortality that has led to the dullness of modern dress, the disgrace of modern slums, and the bestiality of modern warfare." Let this be answered categorically: (1) Whatever else the Puritans believed in, they

certainly believed in immortality, and combined this with the dulllest dress imaginable. (2) Slums pullulated and festered in the "age of faith." The "modern" tendency is to pull them down and build the sort of flats that the "humanists" of Vienna erected. (3) Warfare was not invented in the nineteenth century. It was always "modern" at the time when it was waged, and it was always waged with all the "bestiality" that the science of a given moment could suggest. The means by which a war is waged have no relation whatever to the bestiality of the idea of warfare.

MAJOR C. S. JARVIS

I hardly need to commend to readers of COUNTRY LIFE a book by Major C. S. Jarvis. They know well enough that his varied and adventurous life has provided him with an endless store of anecdote, and that his humorous and imperturbable spirit suffuses what he has to say with that elusive and important quality that we call readability.

All this is evident once more in his *Heresies and Humours* (Country Life, 8s. 6d.). Whether he is ironically commenting on the fox-hunting man who loathes bull-fighting, or examining under his own brand of revealing microscope the ways and works of bureaucrats, or recounting his experiences with all sorts of odd people in all sorts of odd corners, he holds our interest by the individual twist he brings to the matter.

I liked best of all in this book the chapter called *Musty—the Mechanical Mind*. Musty, whose mother called him Mustapha, was Major Jarvis's chauffeur and mechanic in the East. Major Jarvis "served with him," as he ironically puts it, for 14 years, and if you are ever in despair about an engine and what it can be induced to do in the most impossible circumstances, get to know Musty and take heart again.

The publishers are well within the mark when they call this author "first-rate company."

THIS distaff anthology *Poems by Contemporary Women*, compiled by Theodora Roscoe and Mary Winter Were (Hutchinson, 5s.) and claimed by its compilers to be "the only collection of poems written entirely by women," is disappointing, not only on account of the well-known names missing from it but because of its unevenness—an unevenness apart from individual contrast of inspiration occurring in any anthology. It may be that Ruth Pitter's exquisite *Sparrow's Skull* sets too high a standard as against the less accepted work of her sister contributors. Margaret L. Woods, perhaps the matriarch of the collection, is represented by the Mediterranean nostalgia of *March Thoughts from England*. Other familiar names include those of Dorothy Wellesley, V. Sackville West (with that perfect example of flower perception *Fritillaries* from *The Land!*), Viola Meynell, whose poignant cameo *Blind Man's Morning* is worthy of her mother's perfect artistry; Sylvia Lynd, with the flutter and quirk of her delicious *Flycatcher*; V. H. Friedlaender, who writes charmingly of a ladybird; Clemence Dane, with a gallant poem on Plymouth; and Margaret Stanley Wrench with *Autumn Roses*. Of the work of other contributors, the quiet dignity of Mary Doreen Spender's lines to her poet-nephew, the late Richard Spender, *White Owl*, by Camilla Doyle, and *Summer in Wales*, by Joyce Grenfell, deserve mention. Mr. P. H. B. Lyon contributes a gracious foreword.

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ALL our clothes this summer, with the exception of the straight coats, define the waistline, sometimes gently, sometimes emphatically. Most suits take the latter course and, when the jackets are long, have a distinctly nipped-in look at the waist. When short, the jackets are darted by seaming and cut away below the waist. The long jackets are mostly in smooth men's suitings and the clearly defined waistline is achieved by intricate seaming and gusseting, by darts, or by a slight pouching above an inlet belt at the back. Blouses are darted at the waist too, so that they tuck in without a pucker and then pouch out above. Many of them have flamboyant sleeves which accentuate their rather top-heavy look above the straight tubular skirts which are universal. The striped blouses in men's shirting, tie-silk or in fine rayon georgettes and crêpes are the favourites of this summer and look extremely smart with the plain dark tailor-mades. We have photographed Mr. Luker's elegant iris-purple tie-silk lined in white, which he shows with a fine light Shetland tweed in the same deep iris-purple tone. His jacket has a narrow, almost invisible belt at the back that draws the jacket into the snug trim waist.

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